

DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE INSTRUCTS KATO TO BUILD UP DEFENSE

OW271319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 27 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone instructed Defense Agency Chief Koichi Kato Wednesday to build up maritime and air defense capabilities in a defense buildup program for fiscal 1986-90. During consultation at the prime minister's official residence on guidelines for working out the program, Nakasone also instructed Kato to reorganize the Ground Self-Defense Force.

Nakasone's concrete instructions were not made public on the ground that the program is now being worked out by the agency. Nakasone also approved Kato's plan to visit the United States at his earliest convenience for defense summit talks with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Kato told Nakasone that the Defense Agency would work out the program by around June for National Defense Council's approval in July after making adjustments with the Finance Minister on estimated defense spending. Kato later told reporters he and Nakasone did not discuss equipment problems such as introduction of air-to-air refuelling.

Meanwhile, a Defense Agency official showed strong interest Wednesday to introduce the midair refuelling aircraft for Japan's improved air defense capability over surrounding seas. Shinji Yazaki, chief of the agency's Defense Bureau, told a House committee meeting the same day that introduction of such planes would sharply expand the scope of air defense to counter a potential long-distance bomber threat to Japan's sealanes.

The agency has so far eyed aerial refuelling planes only for planes on prolonged midair alert against enemy planes coming in at low altitude. The midair refuelling device has been removed from the F-4 fighters under pressure of opposition parties who insist the aircraft should be exclusively for defense. Despite a U.S. request, the final decision has not yet been made on introduction of the refuelling planes, which cost Japan about 20 billion yen each.

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER TO RESIGN

OW270609 Tokyo KYODO in English 0602 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 27 KYODO -- Ryosaku Sasaki said Wednesday he would resign as chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) for health reasons. Sasaki became chief of the third largest opposition party in 1977. Secretary General Saburo Tsukamoto is considered the likeliest successor to Sasaki.

MITI TO CONTINUE AUTO EXPORT RESTRAINTS

OW270247 Tokyo KYODO in English 0240 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 27 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) decided Wednesday to continue to curb Japanese automobile exports to the United States in the year beginning next month, MITI sources said. The sources said Keijiro Murata, minister of international trade and industry, will announce this in a special statement soon -- possibly by the end of this month.

Present indications are that exports in the year will be limited to around 2.3 million units, up 450,000 from the current year, they said.

MITI hopes to set the volume at 2.2 million units, but the automobile industry has been insisting that exports in the year should total at least 2.4 million, if MITI decides on the continued export restraints. MITI and the industry are expected to come to terms on a level "not exceeding 2.3 million," the sources said. MITI is taking the action despite U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent decision not to seek extension of Japan's "voluntary" restraints on its car exports beyond March 31, when the current Japan-U.S. agreement is due to expire.

The ministry sources said there are fears that "torrential" exports may occur, leading to further deterioration of Japan-U.S. economic relations. The sources said exports in the coming year will be curbed under the same formula as in the current year -- that is, MITI allocating quota for each automaker and controlling shipments beyond the quotas under the export trade control order. Allocation of new quotas to individual makers may be delayed until April, the sources said. In that case, they said, the export restraint in the coming year will be enforced retroactive to April 1.

NIKAIKO LEAVES ON 'GOODWILL' VISIT TO PRC

OW270057 Tokyo KYODO in English 0025 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 27 KYODO -- Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Vice President Susumu Nikaido left for China Wednesday on a five-day "goodwill" visit for talks with Chinese leaders, including Communist Party elder Deng Xiaoping and General Secretary Hu Yaobang. The situation in Asia, Sino-Soviet relations and other international affairs are expected to be primarily taken up during their meetings, LDP officials said, noting that there are no major impending issues between Tokyo and Beijing.

The officials said Nikaido, No 2 man in the ruling party, carried a personal letter to Hu from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is LDP president. The Chinese leaders are expected to ask Nikaido to talk about the condition of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, now recuperating from a stroke he suffered a month ago. Nikaido is chief of the largest LDP faction, formed by Tanaka, who is described by Chinese leaders as an "old friend" and still credited with resuming diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1972 as prime minister.

Although Nikaido said the current visit is no more than a "goodwill" tour, some LDP officials regard it as part of his preparation for an attempt to set up his own LDP government replacing the Nakasone administration. Accompanied by seven LDP dietmembers, Nikaido will also visit Shanghai before returning home Sunday to end the visit, made at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

PATENT COOPERATION TALKS WITH PRC HELD IN TOKYO

OW261115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO -- Japan and China Tuesday opened their sixth round of high-level talks in Tokyo with an agreement on continuing Japanese help for establishment of a patent right information system in China, Japanese officials said.

Chinese Vice Minister for the State Economic Commission Ma Yi said that China is planning to introduce computers for the patent information project and is asking Japan's continued support for the training of Chinese computer engineers in Japan in that connection, the officials said.

The Japanese side to the two-day talks, led by Vice International Trade and Industry Minister Keiichi Konaga, said the government will further study the question of Japan's grant of computers to China for the patent information system, the officials said. The meeting, being held at the MITI office here, also discussed promotion of bilateral industrial cooperation at the level of small- and medium-sized industries, China's Seventh Five-Year Economic Plan to start in January next year, and its factory remodeling projects, the officials said. China stressed its need to increase electric power in the next five-year plan through upgrading of coal thermal power generation, they added.

NO U.S. INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN 'STAR WARS'

OW270339 Tokyo KYODO in English 0308 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 27 KYODO -- Japan has received no U.S. invitation to participate in the U.S. "star wars" research program, government spokesman Takao Fujinami said Wednesday. The chief cabinet secretary told newsmen Japan would study a formal invitation after one was received. U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger said in Luxembourg Tuesday that the United States has asked its NATO allies and Israel, Japan and Australia to join the research program into a space-based defense against nuclear missiles.

ABE URGES 'FLEXIBLE STANCE' TOWARD MOSCOW

OW260915 Tokyo KYODO in English 0910 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told the Diet Tuesday that Japan must take a flexible stance toward the Soviet Union to reflect the recent improvement in relations between the two countries. Answering questions from an opposition member at a lower house Foreign Affairs Committee session, Abe said, I cannot say Japan will withdraw the sanctionary measures taken against the Soviet Union in 1980 following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

He said Japan will continue to denounce the Soviet military advance into Afghanistan, but he noted recent signs of improvements in Soviet relations with Western countries. The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to resume their joint trade committee talks in May, while a number of high ranking Soviet officials will visit Japan on the occasion of the Expo 85 in Tsukuba, Ibaraki Prefecture, he said. Japan-Soviet dialogue should also reflect this changing trend, he added.

JAPAN, ASEAN BUSINESS LEADERS END TOKYO TALKS

OW261443 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 (KYODO -- Japanese and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) business delegations Tuesday ended their two-day conference in Tokyo with an agreement to ask the Japanese Government to open the market wider with top priority given to ASEAN. At the meeting, ASEAN managers voiced strong dissatisfaction with the market-opening packages so far adopted by Japan which they described as "advanced nations-oriented."

The two delegations also agreed on the need for setting up technical information centers in each of the ASEAN countries to step up the transfer of Japanese technology there. They further agreed to study ways of expanding investments in ASEAN countries.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BURUNDI DELEGATION

Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

SK261131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 26 (KCNA) -- Talks between government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Burundi were held today in Pyongyang. Present at the talks on our side were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the Burundi Government delegation led by Laurent Nzeyimana, minister of external relations and cooperation. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Kim Yong-nam Banquet Speech

SK270238 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Address by Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam at 26 March banquet for a Burundi Government delegation in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] At this meeting overflowing with amicability, I warmly welcome once again the envoy of the friendly Burundi people who are helping and supporting each other on the rewarding road to building a new society.

Respected His Excellency Laurent Nzeyimana has delivered good addresses in the international arena, including those at the 38th UN sessions supporting our people's just cause for the independent reunification of the fatherland by forcing all foreign forces to withdraw from South Korea, and has done many things for the development of the relations between our two countries. Our people are grateful for this. The peoples of our two nations became close friends amid the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and various forms of domination and interference. The friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and Burundi are demonstrating greater vitality with each passing day as they are based on a total equality and independence.

In particular, the flower garden of friendship which was personally arranged and fostered by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected His Excellency President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza is in full bloom in the lands of our two nations and is emitting a fragrance to the entire world today.

We are satisfied with the fact that the friendly relations between Korea and Burundi are deepening every day in accordance with the milestone provided by the heads of our two nations in the interests of the peoples of the two nations and in conformity with the common cause of the nonaligned countries.

Today, the friendly Burundi people have achieved national stability and unity based on the independent policies and correct leadership of respected His Excellency President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, overcoming all difficulties and trials on the road of advance, have attained self-sufficiency in food by developing agriculture, and are carrying out a struggle to build a foundation for a self-sufficient national economy.

Your visit to our country will contribute to expanding and developing the friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and Burundi, to deepening the understanding between the peoples of the two countries, and to strengthening cooperation and exchanges among nonaligned nations and developing countries.

Today, because of aggressive interference maneuvers of the imperialists, colonialists, and racists, the international situation is being strained every day. This demands that the developing countries further accelerate their cause of independence. In order for the developing countries to accelerate their cause of independence, they should build a self-sufficient national economy. For this, the developing countries and non-aligned nations should share good experiences and techniques with each other on the basis of the principle of mass self-reliance and the principle of satisfying each other's needs on the road to building a new society by strengthening the economic foundation which they already provided. They should push South-South cooperation ahead more vigorously.

As a dignified nonaligned country, the DPRK will actively struggle to establish a new international economic order, to strengthen economic and technical cooperation and exchanges with the developing countries, and to realize the South-South cooperation.

The Burundi people's struggle to achieve total liberation and unity of Africa against the imperialists and the racists and the Korean people's struggle to establish a nation-wide sovereignty by independently reunifying the nation are being carried out with close relations. Taking this opportunity, I express once again our deep thanks to the Burundi Government and people for supporting and encouraging actively and invariably the plans of the Government of our Republic for national reunification, including the proposal for tripartite talks, and our people's just cause to implement such plans.

Today, our nation is in the golden age of national prosperity unseen in history. The profound ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is striving to provide a paradise for our people are being brilliantly realized by our party.

Today, our people are creating new miracles and renovation on all fronts of socialist construction demonstrating the creative activeness and mass heroism and overflowing with national prestige and pride in carrying out the revolution by upholding the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il at the head of our revolution. Only victory and glory will be laid before our people, who are led by the wise leadership of the glorious party center, and the future of our fatherland is bright.

In conclusion, I propose a toast to the strengthening of friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Burundi; to the long life of the outstanding leader of the Burundi people, His Excellency President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza; to the long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the health of his respected Excellency Minister of External Relations and Cooperation Laurent Nzeyimana and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK270438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on March 27 received the government delegation of the Republic of Burundi headed by Laurent Nzeyimana, minister of external relations and cooperation, on a goodwill visit to our country. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam.

On the occasion the head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, President of the Republic of Burundi, to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in an amicable and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented him with a gift of the Burundi president.

NODONG SINMUN URGES TRAINING COMPETENT TECHNICIANS

SK220139 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2127 GMT 20 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 21 March special article: "Nurturing Competent Technical Personnel by Conducting Scientific and Technological Education Well Is a Pressing Demand of Socialist Construction"]

[Text] In his letter on "Further Developing Educational Work," sent to a national meeting of educational functionaries, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il comprehensively delineated principled questions arising in improving technological education in conformity with the demands of our developing revolution and ways for resolving them. Nurturing competent technicians and experts by conducting technological education well is an important guarantee for rapidly developing the country's science and technology and vigorously accelerating the technological revolution and socialist economic construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Only when the work of training technicians and experts is improved in conformity with the trends of the development of modern science and technology can the country's science and technology be rapidly developed, the technological revolution be vigorously carried out, and socialist economic construction be accelerated at a high tempo.

Technological education is an education to help students learn the success of advanced science and technology, attained by mankind, and to increase their ability to utilize it. Possessing scientific and technological knowledge is an important condition for the development of man in all aspects. When they are backed by scientific and technological knowledge, man's creative activities for remodeling nature and society can be successfully carried out. Only when technological education is strengthened can we nurture people to be competent revolutionary personnel by systematically helping them learn the success of advanced science and technology and correctly resolve scientific and technological problems arising in socialist construction.

We are assigned the grave task of successfully realizing the grand 10 major prospective goals for socialist economic construction in the eighties by accelerating the chuch'e-orientation, modernization, and scientification of the national economy, upholding the militant program set forth at the sixth party congress. To successfully carry out this task, the country's science and technology should be constantly developed.

Over the past period, as a result of the strengthening of technological education under the party's wise leadership, numerous competent technicians and experts, urgently demanded in developing the national economy, have been nurtured. On the basis of this success, the field of education should decisively strengthen technological education, thus helping all students possess a high level of scientific knowledge and technological qualifications.

Science and technology are developing very rapidly. As a result of the rapid development of machine, chemical, electronics, and automation engineering in recent years, mechanical equipment has been replaced by convenient and useful equipment, new scientific and technological fields, which bring great changes to economic construction and the improvement of the people's standard of living, and the scope of their utilization has been expanded further.

The rapid development of modern science and technology demands that our science and technology be elevated onto a high level by strengthening technological education and training more competent technicians and experts, who can greatly contribute to the country's economic development.

By further strengthening technological education in conformity with the demands of this reality, we should effect a new turn in accelerating the country's economic construction and improving the people's standard of living.

What is important in strengthening scientific and technological education is elevating the level of elementary technological education and expert technological education and thoroughly guaranteeing their quality. A higher technological education, the highest level of education which teaches achievements of updated science and technology, is conducted through elementary technological education and expert technological education.

Elementary technological education is a prerequisite for substantially conducting expert technological education. Only when one has solid elementary technological knowledge can one possess broad and deep expert technological knowledge. Without sufficiently learning elementary technological knowledge, such as fundamental principles of modern science, technology, and mathematics, and the field of elementary science, it is impossible to correctly resolve scientific and technological problems arising in socialist economic construction. Therefore, elementary technological courses, such as electronic and automation industries, fundamental theories of electricity, theoretical dynamics, and material dynamics, should be given in conformity with the characteristics of major fields; elementary technological education should be strengthened in accordance with the order of priorities; and education in mathematics, physics, and chemistry should be conducted well. Only then can the students be helped to completely possess expert technological knowledge while in college and can they creatively resolve difficult and complicated scientific and technological problems arising in many fields of the national economy after graduation.

A basic question in improving the level of technological education is to strengthen expert technological education. Today, new scientific and technological fields are being successively pioneered; electronic computers, industrial robots, and other modern technical means are being widely applied to production; and precise, large-scale, and high-speed mechanical equipment is being introduced. Under these conditions, the universities and colleges should strengthen education in these fields and the education of automation elements and means, [words indistinct], and hydraulics. It is important for the sectors of electronics and technological education of the technology of industrializing the production of electronic materials and large-scale integrated circuits and the technology of producing electronic computers by using integrated circuits and other electronic equipment.

The education of design is of great significance in education of major technology. It helps students to increase their ability to create and manufacture new technological equipment and to endlessly pioneer scientific and technological fields. For this reason, only when education in design is strengthened can students resolve scientific and technological problems arising in developing the national economy with their own strength. The level of design which students should reach while in college is a level on which they create and design many pieces of modernized mechanical equipment and easily read any complicated design blueprints.

The engineering universities and colleges should correctly regulate the content of education in fundamental and expert designing, strengthen education in design, and demand that students correctly fulfill design assignments without fail. It is particularly important to modernize the design rooms of universities, improve the quality of education in design, and increase design capabilities by widely organizing design contests on the basis of the already gained experiences.

It is effective to assign the design of an establishment directly to those students able to design, and help them incessantly increase their capabilities for design in the course of carrying out the assignment.

Establishing chuche in technological education is an important principle to which our party adheres. Only when chuche is firmly established in technological education can students be prepared to be competent technical personnel faithfully serving our revolution, and can the difficult and complicated problems arising in the revolution and construction be correctly resolved by making an effective use of all potentials of the country.

Today, we have numerous problems, such as the problem of developing and utilizing fuel and power resources, the problem of searching for and developing new raw materials, and the problem of strengthening the self-reliance of iron production, which should be resolved in accelerating the chuche-orientation, modernization, and scientification of the national economy.

The engineering universities and colleges should teach the scientific and technological knowledge needed to implement these scientific and technological tasks, which should be carried out in developing our economy from the chuche-oriented standpoint.

Our party puts forth the effective use of natural resources in the country and the strengthening of the self-reliant and chuche-oriented nature of our economy as an important task of economic construction.

Universities should concentrate great efforts on resolving the problem of fuel, raw materials and power by relying on resources in our country, on establishing chuche in the method of iron production, and on teaching scientific and technological knowledge needed to develop the production and processing of non-ferrous metal.

Only when advanced science and technology are also introduced in conformity with the specific conditions and actual circumstances of our country can their worth be proven in the revolution and construction. Therefore, the science and technology of other countries should be introduced and taught from the viewpoint of improving our knowledge and of more rapidly accelerating the revolution and construction.

Strengthening practical education is an important way for improving the level of expert technological education. The strengthening of technological education is aimed at teaching active knowledge which can be actually utilized in the revolution and construction. Universities should teach students useful and active knowledge through the close combination of lectures, scientific experiments, and production practices. Only when knowledge through lectures is further consolidated in the course of experiments and combined with an ability for application through production practice can it be active knowledge which can be practically utilized. Only when they thoroughly conduct necessary experiments and practices on the basis of the scientific and theoretical level of lectures can universities improve the level of technological education in conformity with the demands of developing reality.

What is important in strengthening practical education is building modern laboratories and workshops for practice. It is necessary for universities to make hundreds of pieces of useful experimental equipment every year by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and to build laboratories into modern engineering laboratories so that students can conduct individual experiments as well as scientific experiments. Along with this, workshops for practice should be built into comprehensive workshops so that students can conduct sufficient production experiments and experiments involving their majors. Only then can the students more deeply grasp and consolidate the knowledge they have learned, and smoothly increase capabilities for applying them.

It is necessary to conduct the major technological education of the students in senior classes, closely combining it with practice at production work sites. This is a good method which enables students to further consolidate the learned theories, to become acquainted with modern technological means, and to incessantly utilize learned knowledge in conformity with the demands of developing reality.

It is important to have excellent and competent students take part in scientific research work in order to give full play to their talents. Only when educational work is substantially carried out in conformity with the distinguished talent and temperament of students, scientific research assignments are correctly given, and guidance and assistance to the work of performing them are given well can many masters and doctors in their twenties or thirties be produced.

When he gave on-the-spot guidance to the Pyongyang First Senior Middle School, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the education of foreign languages should be further strengthened to rapidly develop the science and technology of the country. Universities should nurture all students as competent technicians and experts who can speak more than one foreign language, by decisively strengthening the education of foreign languages.

The tasks assigned by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his document on "Further Developing Educational Work" and the task of bringing up more competent technicians and experts assigned by the slogans of the party Central Committee are militant tasks to which the field of education should adhere and which it should thoroughly implement.

By deeply grasping the party's intention contained in these tasks and by unanimously turning out to implement them, the leading functionaries in the field of education and the teachers should see to it that a revolutionary turn is effected in the work of nurturing technical personnel.

CPRF DENOUNCES SOUTH FOR SUPPRESSING STUDENTS

SK270259 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] The CPRF Secretariat has issued the following information denouncing the fact that the South Korean military fascist clique has illegally arrested the representatives of various universities who tried to solve the problem of organizing independent general students' associations through dialogues. The CPRF Secretariat's Information No 304:

According to a news report, the South Korean military fascist clique took to a police station 15 representatives of various universities, including (Yi Sang), chief of the Public Relations Department of Yonsei University's General Students' Association, who visited the Education Ministry a few days ago to meet the education minister to discuss the question of organizing independent general students' associations. This is another intolerable fascist violence which can take place only in South Korea, a land of darkness.

As is already known, on 12 March, the representatives of the preparatory committees for organizing the general students' associations at the 19 universities in Seoul, Inchon, and the Kyonggi provincial area held a meeting at Yonsei University and adopted an open questionnaire to the puppet education minister.

In the questionnaire, they raised 10 questions, including the questions asking why the authorities have banned the political activities of the students and why the authorities have prescribed the independent general students' associations as illegal organizations. They demanded answers to these questions.

Later, they organized even a preparatory committee for holding an open TV debate between the Education Ministry and the students, while calling for such a debate. This is an extremely just demand reflecting the reality of South Korea in which democracy is obliterated and reflecting the will of the people to obtain democracy.

The representatives of the students tried to realize their meeting with the education minister with a view to solving problems, through dialogue, even at a time when the puppets' Education Ministry unilaterally enforced only the so-called 5-point rules of the general students' associations aimed at placing students' organizations under government's patronage, far from acceding to their just demands.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean puppet clique arrested the representatives of the students by mobilizing numerous police troops. This shows that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's remarks about campus autonomy and solutions to problems through dialogue are nothing but empty talk and trickery, and cunning tricks aimed at quenching the struggle spirit of the students. This also corroborates that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime is an ignorant and uncouth fascist regime which only knows of suppressive rule and is a cruel and miscreant truculent regime which is maintained by prison and gallows.

Campus freedom and the democratization of the society can never be realized through petitions or dialogues in a human hell like South Korea in which fascism means politics and the wielding of guns and bayonets means policies.

The South Korean youths and students should resolutely struggle until a genuine independent government, a democratic government, is established, holding higher the anti-U.S., antifascist flag.

[Dated] 26 March 1985, Pyongyang

SOUTH PLAN TO INTRODUCE U.S. COMPANIES DECRIED

SK262331 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2308 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 26 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique is scheming to introduce U.S. motor monopolies and leave South Korea to them as a "production base" for their colonial plunder, according to a report.

The military fascist clique took this step when the U.S. motor monopolies faced with a marketing impasse for the high production cost. [sentence as received]

According to this traitorous step, U.S. motor monopolies Keterpilec and Clark signed "production contracts" respectively with South Korean comprador business Taeu and Samsong and the U.S. monopoly Enermotors is already hastening production in South Korea.

In this way the U.S. monopolies plan to reap profits by exploiting South Korean workers on murderous hunger wage no more than one-twelfth of the U.S. motor workers per hour.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON PRC BOAT INCIDENT

Details on PRC Memorandum

SK261303 Seoul YONHAP in English 1251 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (OANA-YONHAP) -- China Tuesday afternoon sent South Korea's Consulate General in Hong Kong a memorandum containing an apology and explanation for the intrusion by three of its warships last Friday, into Korean waters, a ranking government official here said. The warships had been searching the area for a missing torpedo boat, whose members had staged a mutiny.

Han U-sok, Korea's assistant foreign minister for political affairs, said the memorandum was sent to Kim Chong-hun, the Republic of Korea's consul general in Hong Kong, in the name of Li Chu-wen, deputy chief for diplomatic affairs for NEW CHINA (XINHUA) NEWS AGENCY'S Hong Kong bureau.

The Chinese Government did not use the official names of the two nations in the main body of the memorandum. Li, however, signed the memorandum in the capacity of a delegate representing the authority of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China. In other words, the memorandum was drawn up and signed by a responsible official who had been authorized to officially represent the Chinese Government, Han said.

In a message issued by a government, the term "apology" is the strongest of diplomatic expressions. That China did not use the terms "deplore" and "regret" means that it will honor the territorial sovereignty of the Republic of Korea, Han explained.

This was the first time that China and South Korea have used their official names in diplomatic documents since the two nations negotiated the return of a hijacked Chinese civil airliner in May 1983. Seoul and Beijing do not have formal diplomatic relations.

Imminent Departure of Crew

SK270926 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] According to a report from Kunsan, the schedule for returning the Communist Chinese torpedo boat and its crew members has been advanced. Accordingly, it has been learned that the Chinese boat and its crew members will leave Kunsan port this evening.

Originally, the boat and crew members were to leave Kunsan port early tomorrow morning. However, as the schedule has changed, they will leave Kunsan port this evening and will be handed over to the Communist Chinese authorities tomorrow morning on the open seas. The crew members of the Communist Chinese torpedo boat -- 13 survivors and 6 dead -- will be returned to their country 5 days after rescue by our fishing boat.

Cooperative Postures Hailed

SK270120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The negotiations between Korea and China over a mutinous Chinese torpedo boat which is ending this afternoon with the return home of the boat and crew will leave a positive landmark in the history of the two countries' relations, analysts say.

The two countries, though they do not have diplomatic relations, have speedily concluded the matter through direct negotiations using each of their diplomatic channels in Hong Kong after showing off a couple of cooperative gestures.

"We do not expect this case to cause a drastic change in the Korea-China relations. The cooperative postures of the two countries shown in the course of negotiations, however, will serve an important momentum in their future relations and will contribute to lessening tension on the Korean peninsula," a Foreign Ministry official commented.

It is noteworthy that the Chinese authorities had directly contacted the Korean Consulate in Hong Kong from the initial stage of negotiations instead of taking on other ways via a third country. Although the two countries had made official contacts over the landing of a hijacked Chinese airliner in Korea in May, 1983, they did not set up an official dialogue channel.

An early settlement of the incident has been expected amid the government's consistent sticking to a formal apology for the violation of Korean waters by torpedo boat-searching Chinese warships while ruling out any political motivation on the part of the mutineers. What prompted the government's decision to return the ship and crew was the Chinese admission of its fault over the intrusion and the expression of gratitude for the rescue.

While the two countries have succeeded in settling the unprecedented incident amidst substantially-growing relations, there may remain room for controversy over the fate of the mutineers. The fact that all the crew including the mutineers are being returned may bring forth a strain on the relations between Korea and the Nationalist China. The Nationalist Chinese Government in Taiwan has repeatedly expressed "concern" over their fate.

KOREA HERALD ANALYZES NEW ASSEMBLY HIERARCHY

SK270104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] The new National Assembly hierarchy reflects the ruling camp's resolve to deal effectively with the realigned opposition, particularly the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP].

The designation of Yi Chae-hyong, a former veteran opposition politician, as speaker of the national legislature may illustrate the stance of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. Yi commands respect from NKDP leaders as well as DJP officials. NKDP president Yi Min-u said of Yi yesterday, "I think 'Un Kyong' (Yi's pen name) will try to steer the Assembly smoothly, considering that he has rarely deviated from the right track while in the opposition camp." The two Yi's are said to have recently met to talk about the prospects of national and parliamentary politics.

Relations between Yi Chae-hyong and the "two Kims" may not be bad, according to political observers. The two Kims refer to Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung. Yi was said to have received some support from the two Kims when he staged a fierce battle for the leadership of the now-defunct major opposition New Democratic Party about a decade ago. Yi retired from politics after losing the battle and stayed inactive until 1981 when he was named chairman of the ruling DJP.

In view of his rich experience in the opposition camp, Yi is touted as the most appropriate DJP politician to communicate with the NKDP. While on the sidelines, Yi has given plenty of advice to the ruling party on many touchy issues. His weakness is that he was elected an assemblyman from the national constituency.

As ruling party officials have often stressed, the duties of Assembly speaker will no longer be ceremonial. In other words, the top house official will have to assume the role of an arbiter between the ruling and opposition parties.

A statement released by the ruling party yesterday said, "Yi could maintain neutral ground, transcending partisan interests." Yi Chong-chan, DJP floor leader, has said that the house speaker will be obliged to display "superior political skills, in legislative steering, which may not be smooth.

There is concern among ruling party officials that opposition party lawmakers, conscious of their constituents, especially those in urban areas, will compete with one another in their salvos with the ruling camp. To help surmount the anticipated spirited opposition offensive, Yi Chae-hyong may be given more leverage in legislative steering, thereby resulting in a revitalization of parliamentary business. Yi Ki-taek, a leading NKDP official, said, "As Un Kyong has rich experience in parliamentary activities, I believe he will act to revitalize the operation of the Assembly."

Yi Chae-hyong, who projects a "godfather" image among his party's lawmakers, is known to have a strong character, and may want to have the authority befitting his title. It is no secret that Yi had often expressed great differences in positions on some issues while serving as the first DJP chairman.

Yi may join the opposition in trying to invoke the parliamentary right to investigate some national issues. Such a right has never been exercised during the 11th Assembly, a thing which was a main target of the opposition's criticism during the recent election campaign.

The DJP floor leader, Yi Chong-chan, who had been given a great voice in legislative steering, may see his role reduced as a result of the presence of Yi Chae-hyong. The selection of Choe Yong-chol as a vice speaker, is seen as the ruling party's effort to achieve a "regional balance." Choe, a fourth-term lawmaker, is from Chollanam-do. DJP chairman No Tae-u is from Taegu, Kyongsangbuk-do. It may not be purely accidental, however, that Choe was tapped for the post of vice speaker as he is from Mokpo, the birthplace of Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

Standing committee chairmen may also assume more leverage in operating their committees. All of the 14 committees will be headed by lawmakers with two or more terms. In other words, none of freshmen lawmakers will sit on any standing panel.

There has been speculation that Pak Chun-pyong, a retired four-star Army general, and Yu Hung-su, a former senior presidential secretary, would chair certain standing committees. Also, prominent figures who were excluded from the new Assembly leadership are Chong Sun-tok and Ko Kon, who both served as senior presidential secretaries before the February elections.

It was of keen interest to see that Pong Tu-wan was retained as chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee. He was all but excluded from the chairmanship as Pak Tong-chin was mentioned as a favorite for the post. Pong may have been so lucky because rumor has it that Pak, a retired career diplomat, may become president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee.

Of the 14 committee chairmen, six will retain their posts and one will be shifted to another committee. This relatively low rate of turnover shows the ruling party's effort to ensure "continuity" in legislative steering, according to the DJP spokesmen.

By region, six are from the Kyongsang provinces, three from Seoul and two each from the Cholla and Chungchong provinces. None are from Pusan and Kangwon-do. The number of chairmen who have military backgrounds will rise by one to five.

Kwon Chong-tal will retain his position as chairman of the Home Affairs Committee. Kwon, who was once rumored to have a shot at becoming a vice Assembly speaker, is an architect of the establishment of the DJP. He served as the first secretary general of the ruling party.

CPD CHAIRMEN, NKDP LEADER URGE OPPOSITION MERGER

SK270101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] New Democratic Party (NDP) [NKDP] president Yi Min-u, opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam agreed yesterday to make efforts for the merger of the NDP and the second opposition Democratic Korea Party "at an early date."

According to a five-point joint announcement issued after the three-party talks held in a Seoul hotel, Yi and the two Kims shared the view that "the unification of the opposition force should be pushed by the NDP as the absolute majority of the people wish to do so."

The announcement said the two Kims supported the NDP's "positive and sincere efforts" to realize the solidarity of the opposition camp when Yi said that the NDP's Executive Council empowered the party president to deal with the merger.

Earlier on March 15, in their first meeting since the two Kims were freed from a four-year-old political ban on March 7, they recommended to DKP leaders to form a special committee to work for the merger with the NDP instead of forming a new party leadership. However, their joint call was rejected by the DKP's hardline members who wished for a "party-to-party merger" with the NDP. The NDP has 71 lawmakers-elect as compared with 35 of the DKP.

The DKP has been run by a provisional organ since former party president Yu Chi-song resigned assuming the responsibility for the fall of the DKP to the second opposition party in the last general elections.

In meeting that lasted for about two hours, the three opposition leaders clarified the relations between the NDP and the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] by manifesting that the "functions and roles" of a political party were different from those of a social organization.

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam are co-chairmen of the CPD, formed as a civil rights movement in May, 1984.

The announcement said that the possible entry of the NDP into the CPD would be "entirely" up to the NDP's decision, strongly hinting that the NDP, whose 42 lawmakers-elect belong to the CPD, would not formally join the CPD for the time being.

Party president Yi, an advisor of the CPD, and non-CPD members in the party have been opposed to the idea of the joining in the CPD for fear that the party would be then completely controlled by the two Kims in light of their political weight. However, the announcement said, "The NDP will fight within the parliament, maintaining special relations with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam."

NKDP LEADER DEMANDS AMNESTY FOR DISSIDENTS

SK270113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Floor leader Kim Tong-yong of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, [NKDP] told his Democratic Justice Party counterpart Yi Chong-chan yesterday that the government should grant amnesty for Kim Tae-chung and other political dissidents before the inauguration of the new parliament in mid-April. In the first official meeting, NDP floor leader Kim also requested the release of the so-called "conscientious prisoners." He described these demands as the first prerequisite to the smooth operation of the parliament.

After the meeting that lasted for one hour and 40 minutes DJP floor leader Yi told reporters that he did not give concrete answers to Kim because the DJP has not yet discussed the matters. Yi said, "I will report what I heard from Kim to the Executive Council meeting to be held on March 28." Kim stressed that the government and its party should solve the issues for the national harmony.

Declining to disclose details of the meeting, the two whips said that the meeting was just intended for "warming up." Asked whether the NDP would boycott the opening session of the new National Assembly unless the DJP complies with the issues, Kim said, "Our meeting today is to create a warm atmosphere for the smooth operation of the parliament." Kim, who was freed from a four-year-old political ban late last year, said, "I opine that all problems should be tackled in the parliament from a viewpoint of the co-existence of the ruling and the opposition parties."

12 SOVIET SKATERS ARRIVE IN SEOUL FOR PERFORMANCE

SK270844 Seoul YONHAP in English 0834 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 27 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Twenty-two world-renowned skaters from six countries flew into Seoul Wednesday afternoon to demonstrate their figure skating talents in South Korea. The skaters, who just finished in the 1985 world figure skating championships in Tokyo, comprise twelve Soviets, one East German, one Czech, four Americans, three Canadians and one West German. On Friday, the troupe is scheduled to perform in Taegu and on Sunday, in Seoul. This marks the first time the Soviet Union and the two East European countries will participate in any sports event in South Korea, with which they have no diplomatic ties.

Among the Soviet skaters are Alexander Fadeev, the men's singles champion at Tokyo; Elena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev, the champion pairs skaters; and Natalia Bestemianova and Andrey Bukin, the No. 1 ice dancers. Katarina Witt of East Germany also will appear in the tour. She took first in the women's singles event at Tokyo.

The performances in South Korea are a leg of the International Skating Union's (ISU) post championship Far East tour. Under ISU rules, the world's top 10 skaters in the men's and women's singles division and 12 best skaters in the pairs and ice dancing are obliged to tour the neighboring countries of the host nation on an exhibition basis immediately following the championships. The skaters already have entertained in China and Hong Kong, fascinating thousands with beautiful, exacting maneuvers.

While here, the troupe will see sports facilities for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics as well as tour Kyungju. In April, they will hold a press conference just before departing.

THIRD PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY CONCLUDES ON 5th DAY

BK221725 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Summary] "The eighth session of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma continued on its 5th day at 1000 this morning in the conference hall of the People's Assembly in Rangoon and it ended successfully at 1205.

"Today's session was attended by 470 People's Assembly representatives headed by U San Yu, president and State Council chairman. The session was chaired by U San Lin, representative from Tenasserim Division's Palaw constituency, while U Aung Khin Tint, director general of the People's Assembly office, served as secretary. The presiding chairman first announced that of the eligible 475 assembly representatives, 470 were present -- constituting 98.95 percent attendance. He then declared the meeting valid and open.

"In accordance with the agenda, Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister for finance and planning, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, replied to the questions by the People's Assembly representatives on the bill on targets of production of goods and services of the 1985 economic plan and the report to the People's Assembly on the financial, economic, and social conditions of the state for 1985-86."

People's Assembly representatives then voted on the bill on the targets of production of goods and services of the 1985 economic plan. The presiding chairman later announced that the bill was passed and the report on the financial, economic, and social conditions of the state for 1985-86 had been put on record with the approval of the People's Assembly.

After the bill amending the election law for election of the People's Assembly and people's councils at different levels, the bill amending the election rules for election of the People's Assembly and people's councils at different levels, and the bill amending the election commission law on election of the People's Assembly and people's councils at different levels had been voted, the presiding chairman announced that the bills had been placed on record with the approval of the People's Assembly.

Next, the People's Assembly representatives voted on a motion to seek approval for the convening date of the first session of the Fourth People's Assembly as 4 November 1985. The motion was approved by the Assembly.

"Next, Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister for finance and planning, gave replies to the discussions made by the People's Assembly representatives on the 1985 State Budget Bill." After the Assembly voted and passed the bill, the session went into recess.

"When the session resumed, State Council Secretary U Aye Ko presented the matter regarding the formation of the elections commission for the election of the People's Assembly and people's councils at different levels. The presiding chairman then announced that the elections commission has been formed with the approval of the People's Assembly and that the commission's tenure is valid until the report of the commission is presented to the first session of the Fourth People's Assembly."

The session ended successfully at 1205 after the meeting resolutions were signed.

RESISTANCE FORCE ATTACKS ON SRV TROOPS REPORTEDKPNLF Raids SRV Positions

BK261015 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Four Vietnamese soldiers were killed and one wounded in two separate raids by resistance elements of the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Force last Saturday, KPNLF radio said this morning.

The resistance radio broadcast monitored in Aranyaprathet said the first raid was conducted at 8 a.m. on Saturday against a Vietnamese position at Phum Mkak, about one kilometre from the Thai border opposite Ta Phraya District. Two Vietnamese were killed and one wounded in the raid, it said. The second raid took place two hours later against a Vietnamese position at Phum Soeng. Two more Vietnamese soliders were killed, the radio said. The radio went on to say that Vietnamese soldiers in Oddar Meanchey and Battambang Provinces had recruited Kampuchean people to clear forest and dig canals. They had also planted mines along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The radio also said that resistance forces of the three factions were now operating deeper inside Kampuchea.

In Oddar Meanchey, there was a report that eight Kampuchean civilians were killed by Vietnamese soldiers who suspected them of spying for the resistance forces. The radio continued that the Vietnamese were reported to be plundering in Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, some 1500 Kampuchean nationalist troops under Maj Duongsakhon at O Bok opposite Ban Kruat District and 2,000 under Nea Sambok at Ban Baranae opposite Lahan Sai District of Buriram Province were reported to be under Vietnamese attacks yesterday morning. A KPNLF source in Bangkok this morning confirmed the report on the attacks but said that they were on a small scale. No other details were available.

Clashes Along Thai Border

BK270933 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 27 Mar 85 p 32

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Kampuchean forces loyal to Son Sann this morning attacked Vietnamese troops based close to Noi Pa Rai village, triggering almost two hours of fighting, resistance sources reported. The sources claimed that the Vietnamese were dug in some 800 metres inside Thai territory but a source at the Burapha Command categorically denied the report, saying the Vietnamese were only "very close" to the village, located some 10 kilometres northeast of here. The source said some 50 Vietnamese soldiers had been spotted digging bunkers along the borderline and the situation was tense with the two sides confronting each other. But the resistance sources said a Vietnamese company -- or some 100 soldiers -- had been ensconced inside Thailand since Monday, apparently in preparation for new thrusts against resistance forces along the border.

This morning's fighting reportedly erupted at about 6 a.m. when Kampuchean forces under Chea Chhut based near Nong Chan hit the Vietnamese with RPG rockets and light weapons. The attack sparked fighting that lasted until about 7:30 a.m. when the resistance forces withdrew.

Meanwhile, a band of 20 Vietnamese soldiers yesterday morning crossed the border into Phan Suk village about 20 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet, a military report said. The report said the Vietnamese thrust about 100 metres deep into Thai soil and clashed with Thai Security Task Unit 202.

THAI AIR, LAND, SEA OPERATIONS REPORTED

BK270643 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 26 -- In the week ended on March 21, Thai aircraft 16 times overflew Hill 547, west of Lake Ampil, Phnom Malai, Hill 336, and northern Koh Kong Province, from one to three kilometres inside Kampuchean airspace.

Thailand's vessels made 302 incursions into Kampuchean waters from eight to 38 miles off the islands of Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang.

On ground, Thailand's artillery made 37 shellings on Hill 547 (Preah Vihear Province), Yeang Dangkum, Hill 318 and Ta Sanh (Battambang Province), Road 56 (Pursat Province), and Hills 319, 157, 323 and northern areas of Koh Kong Province.

In the same period, many groups of Khmer reactionaries from Thailand trespassed upon the Kampuchean border for sabotage and looting. But they were duly punished by the border guards and the population: 174 intruders were put out of action, 235 guns and a quantity of other war materials seized.

TACTICS FOR COMBATING ENEMIES DISCUSSED

BK250749 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Unattributed "article": "Expand the Great Victories at the Border, Vigorously Stimulate the Mopping-up Operations Against the Enemy in the Interior of the Country, Persuade Misled Persons To Return to the Fold, and Build Strong Villages and Communes"]

[Text] Why do we have to take this opportunity to vigorously accelerate the mopping-up campaign against the enemy inside the country and proselytize the misled persons to return to live with the revolution?

Our considerable victories along the border together with the construction of the border defense line have smashed the rear and cut off the supply lines of the enemy forces sneaking into the interior of the country, driving them into a state of helplessness. They are suffering from shortages of food, arms, ammunition, and medicine. Their morale is low as they are panic-stricken and confused. Therefore, this is an excellent opportunity to vigorously accelerate the sweep against the enemy while intensifying the appeal to the misled persons to return to the fold. In so doing, we can develop the great victories we have won along the border, ensure a peaceful and happy life for our people, and enable our regime to progress firmly.

Who has the main duty of attacking the enemy inside the country and proselytizing the misled persons?

The enemy forces sneaking into the interior of the country have split into small groups hiding in the jungle and remote areas, making contacts with enemy agents planted among the people, and using these planted agents as eyes and ears to attack us wherever we become complacent or negligent and lower our guard in order to hit, loot, and destroy before running back to the jungle. For this reason, to deal with these elements in a timely and effective manner, we must use local forces which know the local situation and terrain and are familiar with accesses and exits. In this way we do not have to lose time moving forces from other localities. Therefore, the regional forces, militiamen, commune guerrillas, and the local administration, mass organizations, and population fit very well in this category.

They are thus duty bound to carry out the task of sweeping the enemy in the interior of the country and proselytizing misled persons to return to the fold.

How do we attack the enemy in the interior of the country?

It is imperative to organize patrol duties correctly and to be constantly vigilant in defending villages and communes, monitoring and inspecting strangers entering the villages and communes, and successfully implementing the three don't's and one do code of conduct. The planted enemy agents mingling among the people are informants, food suppliers, and guides leading the enemy forces in the woods to come in for looting and sabotage purposes. Therefore, flush out and denounce the planted enemy agents and inform the security forces to prevent contacts between the latter and those hiding in the woods. In this way, we can prevent the activities of the enemy forces hiding in the jungle. Firmly build the militia and police organizations, regularly train them, keep them on a constant alert for fighting, and counterattack wherever the enemy forces enter to loot and sabotage. Organize sweep operations against enemy hideouts. Even if we do not kill or capture any of them, we cause instability to them, making it impossible for them to stay there and sending them on the run. In this way, we cause more acute shortages to those elements already hard pressed by shortages of food and material. Their strength will diminish, their morale will go down further, and finally [passage indistinct] and quality of things they have brought.

Any of those who have abandoned the enemy ranks, if they wish to join in agricultural production efforts, will enjoy all the benefits deriving from their work in the fields like other citizens.

Individuals, collectives, or units displaying feats of arms in fighting and enemy before returning to the revolution will be accordingly congratulated and rewarded. If they wish to participate in the work to contribute to the national defense, the state will give them work according to their services and capacities.

On the contrary, anyone or any unit taking advantage of the revolution's leninet policy to serve the enemy maneuvers against our ruling regime and to undermine the revival of the country will be strictly punished according to existing law. Any citizens, units, villages, and communes successful in implementing this policy by persuading a large number of misled persons to return to the fold will be appropriately cited by the state.

At present, there are many misled persons who wish to return to their families and lead an honest life. However, they have not yet come out of the jungle either because of the threat and coercion of their commanders or because they have not grasped the policy of our party and state.

All citizens must clearly grasp the principle which considers families having one or more members working in the enemy ranks as victimized families. In this way, we must be understanding toward and have pity for them and must assist them as that they can appeal to their relatives to return to the fold, come back to the revolution, and avoid the state of broken families, misery, and disunion. At the same time, all must firmly grasp the 6-point policy toward the misled and seek by all means to spread this policy thoroughly within the enemy ranks, making the misled persons clearly understand the policy and rally to the revolution with assurance. This is a war tactics that prevents the misled from wrongdoing, that saves their families from misery, and, at the same time, that weakens the enemy and disintegrates them gradually.

AGREEMENT WITH MPR SIGNED; MPR DELEGATION FETED

BK260709 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] The MPR Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and foreign minister of the MPR, which is on an official friendship visit to the PRK, was present at the signing of a cooperation agreement between the PRK and MPR foreign ministries held at Chamka Mon State Palace at 1700 on 25 March. The agreement is based on the provisions of the PRK-MPR Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation signed by top leaders of the two countries in 1981 in Ulaanbaatar.

At 1830 on the same day, the delegation attended a banquet held in its honor by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs. Also attending the banquet were, among others, Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Sim Ka, member of the party Central Committee, minister for the control of state affairs, and chairman of the PRK-MPR Friendship Association; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State; Comrade Prach Sun, vice chairman of the party's Foreign Relations Commission; and a number of cadres from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Speaking at the banquet, Comrade Hun Sen expressed great satisfaction at the outcome of the delegation's visit, stressing that this was a significant political event marking a new stage in the development of relations between the two parties and governments. The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers also informed the delegation about the brilliant achievements made in all fields by the Cambodian people and particularly the recent victories won by the KPRAF in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers in their sweep operations against the Pol Pot remnants and Cambodian reactionaries along the Cambodian-Thai border. The comrade stressed: These victories clearly indicate that the situation in Cambodia is absolutely irreversible. Comrade Hun Sen also highly valued the MPR's foreign policy of peace and hailed the MPR's proposal for the signing of a treaty of nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations among the Asian and Pacific countries as a proposal of great significance in averting mankind from nuclear war.

In his reply, Comrade Mangalyn Dugersuren highly valued the great achievements scored by the Cambodian people under the leadership of the KPRP and warmly hailed the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity which is the factor deciding the victories of the three countries' revolutionary movements and contributes to safeguarding peace and stability in the region. The comrade head of the MPR delegation also voiced full support for the three Indochinese countries' peace initiatives and strongly condemned the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries in the region for opposing the rebirth of the Cambodian people and the revolution of the three countries -- Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos. After exposing the worsening international and regional situation due to the war-mongering circles, with the United States as the ringleader, Comrade Dugersuren affirmed that he would strive in order to promote relations between the two parties and governments of Cambodia and Mongolia.

BOU THANG PRAISES FORCES ON BORDER VICTORIES

BK210645 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Bou Thang, minister of national defense of the PRK, recently sent a congratulatory message to the KPRAF and the Vietnamese Army volunteers on their battle victories at the fronts northwest of Anlung Veng and 15 km northwest of Ampil.

The message substantially said: Following the successive serious defeats along the Cambodian-Thai border, the Chinese reactionaries continue to foolishly step up their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and push the ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles to lend a hand to the reactionary Khmer groups' new acts of sabotage against the Cambodian revolution in order to create a new situation favorable to them. Regarding these perfidious maneuvers and tricks, we have been able to frustrate them in time because we have developed the victories of the past year, upheld the will to overcome difficulties, drawn lessons from past experiences, created a new battle situation, weakened the enemy forces, and firmly defended our frontier.

Recently, the KPRAF in close cooperation with and enjoying the wholehearted support of the Vietnamese Army volunteers brilliantly attacked the enemy and won full control of the battlefields along the Cambodian-Thai border. For instance, the victories won on the battlefield northwest of Anlung Veng and the battlefield 15 km northwest of Ampil bear great significance as they have made our Armed Forces and people firmly confident in their strength and more determined to achieve more and greater victories. We foiled all maneuvers of the enemy, brought our people profoundly close to the revolution, and further enhanced the Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity.

On behalf of the National Defense Ministry and in my own name, I warmly congratulate you and heartily praise the successes won by the units of KPRAF and Vietnamese Volunteer Army on the two battlefields. I extend my greetings and best wishes to the comrade cadres and combatants of the KPRAF and Vietnamese Volunteer Army who have participated in the attacks on the enemy positions on the two above-mentioned battle fields. May you enjoy good health and more and greater successes in the cause of national defense and reconstruction. I am firmly confident that you will further develop your victories with each passing day in the advance toward completely eradicating the enemy, maintaining full control of the border, and firmly defending the positions captured recently in contribution to the defense of the fatherland's frontiers.

BOU THANG CHAIRS NATIONAL DEFENSE LABOR MEETING

BK221803 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] On the morning of 20 March, at the former royal palace, a solemn meeting was held to sum up the results of the first national defense labor movement under the chairmanship of Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister [as heard].

Speaking at the opening of the conference, Comrade Bou Thang congratulated Cambodian workers throughout the country who have carried out their tasks of being masters of the country with great responsibility for the country's future and have actively taken part in the national defense labor and scored brilliant successes. The comrade also stressed that along with the successes in the national defense labor movement, our Cambodian workers have also shown their genuine patriotic spirit by closely cooperating with the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and the heroic Vietnamese volunteers to smash every military base of the reactionaries of Son Sann and Sihanouk, sweep up the Pol Pot bandits hiding along the Cambodian-Thai border, from which they usually infiltrate to create insecurity in Cambodia, and deal them shameful blows to ensure peace and security for the people and firmly and safely defend the Cambodian-Thai border.

The comrade also called on the meeting's participants to strive to meticulously discuss and exchange views in order to reduce bad points and increase good ones, seek solutions to problems, and take concrete measures to carry out the work further and advance it toward progress and final success.

CHEA SIM, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR BUDAPEST

BK211310 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1107 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 21 -- A delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea left Phnom Penh Thursday for Budapest to attend the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The delegation, led by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee and president of the National Assembly, was seen off by Hun Sen, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; Sar Kheng, alternate member of the PRPK Central Committee and deputy director of the party Central Committee's office; and Prach Sun, vice president of the party Central Committee's Commission for External Relations. Janos Zaygi, Hungarian charge d'affaires a.i., was also on hand.

Heng Samrin Greets MSZMP

BK260720 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0441 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Mar (SPK) -- KPRP Central Committee General Secretary Heng Samrin recently addressed his warm congratulations to the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] which has began its work in Budapest.

In a message, the PRK leader recalled the brilliant successes achieved by the Hungarian people during the past 40 years in the construction of socialism.

These great achievements and the foreign policy of peace of the Hungarian People's Republic have allowed it to increase with every passing day its prestige and role in the international arena and to participate actively to the common struggle of the people throughout the world against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, and hegemonism-expansionism for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism, he said in the message.

We have followed with interest and highly praised this important result, the fruit of the steadfastness, skill, and spirit of sacrifice of the hardworking Hungarian people. We are elated with these achievements and consider them as our own. The 13th Congress of the MSZMP is being held while the Hungarian people are celebrating the 40th anniversary of national liberation which was the historic turning point of Hungary, the message continued. We are convinced that the resolutions adopted by your congress will lead the Hungarian people to new and great successes in the construction of developed socialism for the happiness and well-being of the Hungarian people.

After expressing his profound thanks to the fraternal Hungarian party, government, and people for their effective aid and their steady and precious support for the Cambodian people's struggle against imperialism and Chinese expansionism for the defense and construction of the fatherland, General Secretary Heng Samrin expressed his wishes for the steady strengthening and development of the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and fraternal cooperation based on the unchanging principles of proletarian Marxism-Leninism between the PRK and Hungary.

THAI PAPER SAYS KHMER ROUGE TO AID KPNLF, ANS

BK240206 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 24 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] The Khmer Rouge recently agreed to assist guerrillas of the two non-communist partners in moving into the inland areas of Kampuchea on the condition that the non-communist fighters will not "tamper" with villagers loyal to the Khmer Rouge, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The "gentlemen's agreement" was reached in an informal meeting of leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), including CGDK's Vice President Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge and CGDK's Prime Minister Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). A high-ranking military officer of the Army of Nationalist Sihanoukists (ANS) also attended the meeting, held early this month at an undisclosed site.

The agreement was necessitated by the intensified Vietnamese military drive against Khmer resistance forces on the Thai-Kampuchean border and was a response to the need for the resistance forces to increase their military activities in the interior of Kampuchea, particularly the KPNLF and ANS forces whose inland activities have been by far largely restricted to such western provinces as Battambang, Seam Reap and Pursat.

The Khmer Rouge, the strongest of the three partners in terms of military might, has penetrated much deeper into the interior of Kampuchea. The move was also part of effort to convince the United States and other supporters of the coalition government that the non-communist factions should be the "right horse to bet on," according to the sources. "The Americans still doubt what they call the discipline of the non-communist leaders and the military effectiveness of the non-communist Khmer fighters," one source said.

The informal meeting called by Son Sann was initially intended to "iron out" differences over the establishment of a new mechanism to strengthen political coordination and cooperation of the three Khmer parties, loosely bound together in the coalition government, in response to a recent call by ASEAN foreign ministers who suggested to the three top Khmer leaders, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, that the three parties should have a stronger structure for political cooperation. However, the informal meeting agreed to shelve the idea for the formation of the new mechanism for the time being, on grounds that the priority challenge facing them now is to forge military cooperation on the battlefield.

"The three parties agreed that first and foremost, they must establish practical cooperation on a firm basis, particularly in the battlefield," one source said.

In the past, non-communist forces, particularly the KPNLF, complained about clashes with Khmer Rouge guerrillas, in effect obstructing their efforts to penetrate into the inland areas. In a Cabinet meeting early last month, Son Sann raised the issue and Khieu Samphan responded by saying that this would no longer be a problem if the KPNLF guerrillas who enter Khmer Rouge-held zones first identify themselves with local Khmer Rouge commanders. Later during a defense meeting of the three parties, the partners agreed, for the first time at such top level, to share intelligence information and pool ammunition and logistic supplies among the three groups.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ARTICLE FOR TAP CHI CONG SAN

OW221227 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 22 Mar 85

[>-- 30 Years of the LPRP's Struggle for National Independence and Socialism.

[-- Main excerpts of an article written by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, for the March 1985 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN (communist magazine).

[-- Main Events in Laos From 1930 to 1975." -- VNA headline]

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- Editor's note: On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (March 22, 1955-1985), Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, has written an article for the March 1985 issue TAP CHI CONG SAN (communist magazine). Following are main excerpts (subtitles are ours):

30 Years on LPRP's Struggle for National Independence and Socialism

On 22 March 1985, the Lao people will joyfully celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of their Marxist-Leninist party -- the Lao People's Revolutionary Party -- a successor to the Indochinese Communist Party.

In 1930, the Indochinese Communist Party was founded by the great Comrade Ho Chi Minh, marking a decisive turning point in the revolutionary movement and political life of the Indochinese peoples. Under the its leadership, the Lao people's revolutionary struggle entered a new stage with a completely new character. In 1945, the great victory of the Soviet Union and all anti-fascist forces in World War 2 exerted profound and all-round influence on the world situation, effecting a big leap forward for the revolution in all continents: Socialism has gone beyond the boundary of one country and become a world system; the national liberation revolution and the movement of the working class reached unprecedented dimensions in history. Firmly grasping this opportunity, the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party, rose up in their victorious August 1945 general uprising, founded the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia. Meanwhile the Lao people rose up to seize power and proclaimed their independence on October 12, 1945. However, not long after that, the French colonialists staged a comeback in an attempt to restore their colonial domination in Indochina. Wars of national liberation started in Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam which soon became nationwide. The Itsala Army of Laos -- now the Lao People's Army -- was founded on January 20, 1949, and on August 13, 1950, a national congress was convened and set up the Lao Itsala Front and the Lao Revolutionary Government. Meanwhile, the wars of resistance of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples developed vigorously. Under those circumstances, the Indochinese Communist Party, at its second congress in Feb. 1951, decided that each country has its own revolutionary party. The Lao Communists in the Itsala Front and government continued to lead the Lao people in their resistance war and at the same time prepared conditions for the founding of their own party.

Having suffered heavy setbacks on all battlefronts throughout the Indochinese theatre which culminated in the historic Dien Bien Phu campaign, the French colonialists had to sign the Geneva Agreements in 1954, recognizing the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as the legal status of the Lao revolutionary forces and their control over the provinces of Xam Nua and Phongsali. That extremely great victory put an end to the French colonial rule in Indochina and heralded the collapse of old colonialism on the world scale.

On March 22, 1955, the first national party congress attended by almost 400 Communists in all the revolutionary forces of Laos declared the founding of the Lao People's Party, now the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. Born at a time when the U.S. imperialists were intensifying their intervention in Indochina, using their military and economic superiority in an attempt to crush the revolution in the three Indochinese countries, and eventually to deter and curb the movements for national independence and revolution throughout the world, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (?had) the sacred mandate of leading the Lao people of all nationalities in a new fight, this time against the U.S. imperialists, for national salvation.

The Anti-U.S. Struggle for National Salvation

The U.S. imperialist started their neo-colonialist aggression in Laos under the strategy of "peaceful evolution combined with counterrevolutionary violence" in the years from 1954-1963, hoping to threaten, split and destroy the revolutionary forces. Although the Lao revolutionary forces were still very small compared to the enemy forces, the LPRP defeated this wicked scheme of the enemy by firmly grasping the strategic objectives and correctly applying the tactic of principled compromise set by Lenin, and by closely combining the political struggle of the masses and the struggle within the coalition government with the armed struggle. It succeeded in defending and developing the revolutionary forces throughout the country, largely polarizing the enemy forces, and liberating two-thirds of the country and half of the population, thus consolidating the position and enhancing the strength of the revolutionary forces.

From 1964 on, the U.S. imperialists, switching to the strategy of "special war", then the "intensified special war", took their aggressive war in Laos to the highest degree of intensity at a time when the world situation experienced many complexities. The LPRP called on the entire party, people and Army to firmly maintain the strategy of offensive and heighten their determination to defeat the U.S. aggressors in all circumstances. The Lao people and Army, in close coordination with the Vietnamese people and Army and enjoying the assistance and support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries defeated all the enemy air and ground attacks, firmly defended and gradually expanded the liberated zone conceived as a separate state and at the same time stepped up guerrilla warfare and the political struggle in the areas under enemy control, thus pushing ahead the people's war throughout the country.

The Second Congress of the LPRP was held in December 1972, after the Lao people's anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation had gained many great, all-round and firm successes. Representing 21,000 party members throughout the country, including areas behind the enemy line, the congress reflected the development of the revolution during 17 years of fierce war of resistance it summed up the experience of the past struggle and set the line, orientations and tasks for achieving the people's democratic revolution in the whole country, then advancing to socialism bypassing the period of capitalist development. The congress' historical resolutions, which blazed the path for the entire party and people in their march forward, were translated into reality only four years later.

The resounding victories recorded by the Lao people and Army on all battlefields together with the bankruptcy of the Nixon Doctrine in Vietnam forced the U.S. imperialists to let the then Vientiane administration sign an agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in Laos on February 21, 1973, leading to the establishment of the coalition government and the state council for political coalition composed of two equal parties as well as the neutralization of Vientiane and Luang Prabang cities. That victory marked the fundamental change in the balance of force, creating favourable conditions for achieving complete victory for the national democratic revolution in Laos.

In early 1975, while the revolutionary opportunity appeared in Laos, the victory of the Kampuchean people and Army and especially the complete victory of the Vietnamese people and Army's general spring offensive, created the change in a thousand years for the Lao revolution to deal a decisive blow at the enemy. Promptly seizing that historic opportunity, the party set the strategic determination to launch simultaneous uprisings and all-round armed attacks in order to seize power within a short period. Making use of the three (?strategies), blows, mass uprisings, pressure by the revolutionary Armed Forces and mutinies within the enemy ranks, the Lao people and Army quickly shattered the entire enemy force and the reactionary ruling machine, and took power into the people's hands. The U.S. doctrine on neo-colonialist war of aggression in Laos, which had cost the United States more than five billion dollars and involved 12,000 U.S. advisors and 100,000 mercenary troops trained, equipped and commanded by the U.S., plus nine million tons of ammunition and other war materials, went bankrupt.

On 2 December 1975, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (L.P.D.R.) came into being, crowning the national democratic revolution. A new era was opened, that of independence, freedom and socialism. Yet, the colonialist and neo-colonialist regimes and 30 years of continuous war left Laos with a heavy legacy: A small and backward agricultural production with almost 40 percent of the fields lying waste, serious shortfall of food (hundreds of thousands of tons of food were imported annually by the old regimes), an almost non-existent industry which was chiefly engaged in processing and repairs and a dwindling small industry and handicrafts. The market was not unified on the national scale; communications were very primitive and trade was in the hands of the comprador capitalists of foreign stock, mainly Chinese; the balance of payments suffered from big deficit and the kip (Lao currency -- ed) was greatly devalued; inflation and unemployment reached alarming proportions; 60 percent of the population were illiterate, the national culture and customs were spoiled by the reactionary depraved culture.

The situation was aggravated by concerted acts of sabotage by the enemy, old and new. The U.S. imperialists had worked out a "post-war plan". Following the signing of the February 1973 agreement, they "disbanded" the reactionary armed forces of ethnic minority origin commanded by the C.I.A. and sent tens of thousands of soldiers, policemen and officials of the former regime to the rural areas in the plain to build bases against the revolution; when power was already in the hands of the revolutionary forces, they sent 20,000 notoriously cruel commandoes and soldiers to Thailand for training. Only a few months after the establishment of the revolutionary administration, the U.S. imperialists and the Thai ultra-rightist militarists sent back to Laos the reactionaries in exile to conduct, in coordination with the reactionaries inside Laos, armed activities, disrupting security and social order, fomenting rebellions in mountain regions and even attempting to seize power in some cities. Meanwhile, the Thai Administration made repeated armed provocations and attacks along the common border and conducted an economic embargo in an attempt to nip the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the bud.

The Right Against the Reactionaries in the Chinese Ruling Circles

Towards the end of the 1970's the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles, who had long schemed to capitalize on the three Indochinese people's resistance war to realize their hegemonist and expansionist ambition and who had committed direct acts of sabotage against the Lao revolution, fully exposed their wicked and reactionary nature. In collaboration with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai ultra-rightist reactionary forces, they have nurtured, trained, equipped and commanded the Lao reactionaries in an all-round war of sabotage in the military, security, political and ideological, economic, cultural and social fields combined with terrorist acts in an attempt to intimidate the Lao people.

They have resorted to perfidious methods to sow national discord and break Laos' unity with the international communist and workers movement, especially with Vietnam and the Soviet Union. At the same time, they maintain a large military force at the Sino-Lao border, intensify their military manoeuvres and combat preparations, and threaten to wage a large-scale war of aggression against Laos. Although their interests differ, the enemies share the same goal of weakening and then invading and annexing Laos through "peaceful penetration and rebellion and subversion from within".

Standing at a forward position of the socialist system in Southeast Asia and facing the biggest reactionary forces of the time, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party is fully aware of the difficulties and complexities of the country's situation as well as the fundamental favourable conditions of the revolution in its new stage. As pointed out in the political platform of the L.P.R.P.'s 2nd Congress, the party is determined to embark on the socialist revolution with the dual strategic task of defending the fatherland and building socialism. These two tasks are to be carried out simultaneously and in close combination without either of them being neglected. A series of important conferences of the party Political Bureau and Central Committee in subsequent years studied and mapped out concrete undertakings and policies for the realization of these two strategic tasks, and step by step determined questions concerning the line and measures for the initial stage of the transition period towards socialism in Laos.

Under the motto of combining political, military and economic measures, thousands of cadres from different branches and levels and the Army were sent to the grassroots to fight the enemy and sweep out the reactionaries, and mobilize and organize the masses to build and strengthen the proletarian dictatorship system, develop production, and improve the people's life. The security at the grassroots has thus been gradually stabilized; bases of the reactionaries were destroyed along with their attempts at rebellion; their armed forces were annihilated or captured and a large number surrendered; the Chinese disguised as "road builders" were ousted; and Thai troops' provocations and border encroachments were duly punished. At the same time, the country's posture against a war of aggression has been strengthened with an ever better disposition of the local people's war; the Armed Forces are stronger than ever, provided with the necessary services and technical means and step by step modernized on the basis of an all-people and all-sided national defence.

On the Socialist Construction Front

The achievements in the building of socialism are no less worthy of pride. In 1981, after only six years of economic rehabilitation, and at the start of the First Five-Year Plan, the G.N.P. rose by 43 percent and gross product per capita rose by 40 percent over 1976. Cooperation and irrigation are gradually introduced in agriculture along with intensive farming and land reclamation. As a result, rice output rose from 639,000 tonnes in 1976 to 1,154,000 tonnes in 1981, the first year Laos did not have to import rice.

Industry is restored and expanded with many new factories built; its capacity of various branches, such as electricity, water supply, engineering, repair, salt mining, lime, coal, building materials, food processing... has increased. In comparison with 1976, production in 1981 was up by 3.6 times for electricity, 1.5 times for farm tools and 1.5 times for food processing. The state sector already accounts for over 75 percent of the industrial output. The Nam Ngeum hydro-electric power plant's output was raised from 30,000 kw in 1975 to 110,000 kw in 1981. The transport network has been developed with 2,000 km of trunk roads newly built or upgraded and tens of thousands of kilometres of new interprovincial and interdistrict roads; some important river routes were opened; airports and the domestic and international air traffic were broadened. Tens of provincial and district towns destroyed during the war have been restored and enlarged alongside a system of strategic depots, ferries and river ports.

Still more impressive have been the achievements in education, culture and public health care. By 1981, 85 percent of the population had become literate; 620,000 pupils were learning in general education schools; 17,500 students in elementary or secondary vocational schools and nearly 10,000 students or technical workers studying abroad. Compared with the number of learners in the old regime, the present figures were two times for primary, 1.6 times for junior high and 11 times for senior high schools. There are now two colleges, one for teachers' training and the other for medicine, compared with none in the old regime.

The information, radio, publication, press and film services and other cultural and artistic disciplines have widened their activities to popularize the party's policies, enrich the people's cultural life, repel the decadent culture and superstition, and bring thousands of victims of social evils in the former regime back to normal life.

The public health work has been developed with wide movements for epidemic and disease prevention; seventy-four percent of the country's villages have had healthcare stations or infirmaries; the number of hospital beds in 1981 doubled that in 1976 with nearly 10,000 medical workers of all training levels.

Parallel to the economic and cultural development, the party has paid constant attention to building and strengthening the country's proletarian dictatorship system. The "National United Front" has been broadened and renamed "Front for the Construction of Laos". The party attaches special importance to training and fostering cadres, especially leading cadres and those who engage in scientific and technical work, regarding it as the key to the fulfilment of the heavy tasks in the new stage. Through courses at home and abroad, up to 1981, 5,000 leading cadres had been trained for the district and higher levels together with 30,000 scientific and technical workers (including teachers and medical workers).

On the basis of the achievements and experience of the first six years of national defence and socialist construction, the party's 3rd congress was convened in Vientiane in April, 1982, the first party congress held publicly. The congress summed up the Lao revolutionary movement since the 2nd congress and perfected the party's line for the initial stage of the transition period to socialism.

The 3rd congress set five fundamental goals for the whole transition period and the concrete targets to be achieved by 1985 and 1990. It also called for continued implementation of the two strategic tasks. The congress defended the party's foreign policy of peace, friendship, independence and socialism, and mapped out the guideline for the party-building work in the new stage of the revolution.

The party's 3rd congress was an important historical event in the country's political life, marking a turning point of the Lao revolution and set the pace for new achievements. Rice output continues to rise thanks to the expansion of farming acreage and in 1984 it reached 1.3 million tonnes, or an average amount of 354 kg per head of population. The herd of cattle reached 1.5 million head, an increase of 200,000 head over 1981. Increases are also recorded in the production and purchase of industrial plants and forest products. The agricultural cooperation movement is consolidated and developed embracing 2,546 cooperatives and accounting for 41 percent of the peasant families and 47 percent of the cultivated land in the country.

In industry, some new factories have been built; the capacity of the Nam Ngeum hydroelectric power plant was raised to 150,000 kw; another 300 km of motor roads and 1,200 metres of bridges were built, new river transport means were added; the postal service was expanded to 85 percent of the country's districts. Illiteracy was eradicated throughout the country. Each year, 7,000 students graduated from the general schools and colleges. The contingent of science and technical cadres reached 40,000 persons, 5,000 of them with college education. The party's membership rose to 43,000. Encouraged by these successes, the whole people are striving to fulfil the targets of the First Five-Year Plan.

The Second Platform of the Party

Proceeding from its general line, the party has worked out the line for economic development in the new stage, and this is the party's second platform. It is also a correct application of the basic economic laws of socialism to the concrete conditions of Laos. With regard to the strategic orientations for building an independent economy and socialism in Laos, the party decided to develop agriculture and forestry as the basis for industrial development; to put industry in the service of agriculture, forestry and communications and transport; to build an unified agriculture-forestry-industry structure right in the localities and grassroots.

In the production and circulation and distribution of goods, the party decided "to regard the development of production as the basis, trade as the main link and transport the (?cutting) edge; to apply in a uniform manner all the economic incentives to accelerate production, widen the commodity economy, transform the natural economy, and step by step take small-scale production to large-scale socialist production". As there are still many economic sectors in the country, the party decided "to adopt policies that help make full use of all the five economic sectors in production while giving priority to the state-run and collective sectors so as to ensure them the principal role and to soon become the dominant sectors in the national economy". The party also attached importance to the development of the family economy, regarding it as part of the socialist economic sector. The party made it a policy of strategic importance to build central economy alongside local economy, and combine them into unified economic levels between urban and rural areas and between regions in the country. In economic relations with foreign countries, the party called for utmost development of the sense of self-reliance, for the best use of all resources and potentials of the country as well as international assistance and cooperation. The party decided to first of all fully rely on the socialist community, rely on the east and cooperate in all fields with the other Indochinese countries, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The Party's Military Line

At present, the revolution has entered a new stage with two strategic tasks: defend the homeland and build socialism.

Confronting the enemies who are teaming up to conduct multiform sabotage activities and threaten to provoke a war of aggression while the people have become the masters of their country and are building the initial basis of socialism, the party's military line has taken new steps of development.

The party advocates the strengthening of national defence in coordination with the maintenance of security, and the close combination of political and military struggles with economic development in order to strengthen all-round security in all fields from the grassroots upward and to build the people's firm war posture on the local plane, to build strong and fullfledged armed and security forces with a modern regular army with high fighting capacity, appropriate number and modern equipment, and to build the security force into a pure and seasoned one closely united and coordinated with the Armed Forces; to closely combine national defence with economic development, local defence with local economies, then step by step perfect the building of the strategic rear area and the on-the-spot rear base; to bring into full play the strength of the entire people and the apparatus of the proletarian dictatorship, and combine that strength with the strength of the military alliance among the three Indochinese countries as well as the strength of the solidarity and all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole in order to create an aggregate strength to defeat all activities of multi-faceted sabotage of the enemy and stand ready to defeat any war of aggression provoked by them on whatever scale.

These are the contents of the party's military line in the new stage -- the line of the entire people's comprehensive security and war to defend the homeland, which has been tempered over the past nine years and has foiled an important part of the strategic scheme of weakening, then invading and annexing Laos of the Chinese expansionists who work hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai ultra-rightist reactionary forces...

The Party's Foreign Policy

The L.P.R.P.'s foreign policy is first of all a policy of solidarity and military comprehensive alliance between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, the close combination of patriotism with proletarian internationalism, of each country's revolutionary interests with the revolutionary interests of the three countries and the world revolution.

International imperialism and Chinese expansionism have always considered Indochina as a (?single) battlefield and an important link in their Asian-Pacific reactionary global strategy. Historical experiences in Indochina over the past century have shown that any enemy who once set foot on one of these countries would seek ways and means to invade the two others, and each loss for a country's revolution would be detrimental to the whole region. Hence, only with close militant alliance and coordination among the revolutions of the three countries can we effectively counter and defeat any aggressive and expansionist war provoked by the enemies.

Built since the birth of the Indochinese Communist Party, the Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea revolutionary alliance has fully promoted the strength of each country and of all the three nations in (?combination) with the strength of our time. This has helped the three Indochinese countries record momentous victories in their wars of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists and achieve their national independence all in the historical year of 1975.

Inspite of all efforts made by the reactionaries within the Beijing ruling circles to limit the victories of the three countries' revolutions, especially by sending their stooges to take power in Kampuchea in implementation of China's genocidal and expansionist policy which had caused difficulties and losses to the revolution in the region, they cannot reverse the situation in Kampuchea and the three countries's revolutions have developed more strongly than ever.

Today, Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea have all achieved their national independence and are advancing together to socialism. The revolutionary alliance between the three countries has built in a strategic position with greater strength than before and with more favourable conditions and potentials for their mutual alliance, cooperation and comprehensive assistance. [sentence as received] On the other hand, the direct and most dangerous enemy of the three countries's revolutions at this new stage is Chinese big-nation expansionism which is colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other ultra-rightist reactionary forces to oppose the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries -- a main obstacle to China's scheme of conquering all of Southeast Asia. The alliance between the three countries at the present stage to defeat the new enemy is not only a historical necessity but also a vital do-or-die problem for all three nations.

Therefore, the L.P.R.P.'s line of alliance at the new stage is "to strive for the consolidation and the strengthening of the militant solidarity and the special relationship between Laos and Vietnam and between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, respect for each other's

"independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and mutual trust, and on the basis of long-term cooperation and mutual assistance in the spirit of comradeship in order to bring into full play the aggregate strength of three countries in service of each country's national defence and socialist construction and of maintaining Indochina as the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, and in the interests of peace, security and cooperation in this region and the best of the world".

Implementing this line, the L.P.D.R. has signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, thus setting up a firm political and legal basis for alliance and comprehensive long-term cooperation between the two parties and two states. Later, a series of cooperation agreements have been signed between the two countries and between the three countries in various fields and in different forms such as the regular summits, the ministerial meetings, and meetings between committees for economic and cultural cooperation, etc. These have helped developed the special relationship between the three countries which has been effectively promoted in all fields: political, diplomatic, economic, cultural, scientific and technical.

With correct lines and policies set by the three fraternal parties, the Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea revolutionary alliance has constantly developed, the position and strength of the revolution in each country and the three countries as whole have grown unprecedentedly, and the political situation on the Indochinese peninsula has developed more favourably than ever.

In this great cause, the heroic Vietnamese nation has always considered the revolutionary cause of the two fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea as their own, always standing in the front of the common struggle in spite of all sacrifices and hardships, successfully confronting all the colonialist, imperialist and expansionist forces, and proved worthy of its position as the mainstay of the three Indochinese countries and as the core of the militant alliance between the three nations. The L.P.R.P. highly values and is grateful for the great services of the fraternal Vietnamese people and is proud of its worthy contributions to the great victories of the three nations.

The more it rejoices over and is proud of the marvellous achievements of the revolutionary alliance between the three countries, the more deeply it bears in mind the great merits of the venerated President Ho Chi Minh, a great teacher of the Indochinese revolution, who enlightened the three peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea with Marxism-Leninism and inspired them to win complete victory and build fraternal solidarity as at present, and who will live forever in the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries as well as in the struggle of oppressed nations around the world.

In the revolutionary alliance between the three countries, the relationship between the Lao and Vietnamese revolutions can hardly be seen anywhere else. From the 1920's Laos was taken by Comrade Ho Chi Minh as a place where Marxism-Leninism could be introduced into Indochina.

After the Indochinese Communist Party came into being, Vietnamese Communists, braving all dangers and hardships, got into close contacts with the Lao people to carry out revolutionary agitation and foster the patriotic forces which later, together with the entire Lao people, successfully carried out the August 1945 uprising in Laos.

During the wars of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, the Vietnamese people always stood side by side with the Lao people in their struggle against the common enemies until final victory. At present, although Vietnamese people are having to fight the multi-faceted war of sabotage and land-grabbing conducted by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists while tightening their belts to develop their national economy, they continue to share weal and woe with and shed their blood for the Lao people, contributing to the latter's cause of defending and building socialism.

The highly effective multiform comradely cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples has greatly contributed to creating a firm position and strong development of the Lao revolution at the new stage. The traditional solidarity and militant alliance between the two nations is blooming. The Lao people from generation to generation will for ever bear in mind the boundless sacrifices and noble contributions of the Vietnamese people to the revolutionary cause of Laos. To unite with Vietnam has always been a policy of strategic significance, a sacred sentiment and glorious obligation of the Lao party, administration and people, and also a guiding principle for all activities of all party, administrative and mass organizations and a criterion for fostering the revolutionary qualities of all party members and cadres at all levels. The entire Lao party and people will do their utmost to defend and strengthen that solidarity, and will not allow any one to violate the sacred legacy built and fostered by the great President Ho Chi Minh, the two parties and the two peoples over the past half century and more.

While promoting comprehensive militant solidarity with the fraternal people of Vietnam and Kampuchea, the L.P.R.P. has always defined the Lao revolution as a part of the world revolution, which is closely associated with the working class and progressive people's struggle for national independence, democracy and socialism at present. The victory of the Lao revolution has contributed to the world revolution and at the same time resulted from the world revolutionary struggle. It cannot be dissociated from the strong support and substantial assistance of the fraternal socialist and friendly countries on all continents, first of all, the Soviet Union -- the firm mainstay of the socialist community and the bulwark of world revolution, peace and security in the present time.

Having gone along the road charted by Lenin and the October Revolution, the Lao party and people have successfully completed their national democratic revolution, established the Lao People's Democratic Republic which has become a member of the socialist community. In their long and hard struggle, the party and people of Laos have always enjoyed wholehearted support and assistance from the Soviet Union in their national defence and socialist construction. The party, state and people of Laos will forever bear in mind with profound gratitude the selfless and effective support and assistance given them by the Soviet party, state and people. The 3rd Congress of the L.P.R.P. affirmed: "To unite and cooperate in all fields with the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole is a long-term, consistent and principled policy of the Lao party and state and a law that determines the success of the national defence and socialist construction in Laos".

In such a tense and complex world situation as at present and while the international reactionary forces headed by the U.S. imperialists are frenziedly opening counter-attacks against the revolution, spearheading them at the Soviet Union, and threatening to provoke a nuclear war, the L.P.R.P. holds that solidarity with the Soviet Union and support for her tireless efforts in the struggle for peace and security of nations is a more urgent strategic task than ever of the communist and workers' parties in the world.

Together with the two parties and the two peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, the entire Lao party and people are determined to do their best to defend and strengthen solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community, considering this as a strategic principle and a factor guaranteeing the victory of the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries, including the Lao revolution.

Increasing Our Own Efforts

While establishing international alliance and solidarity, the party has always promoted the Lao people's sense of self-reliance and their own efforts. The more the nation's strength is brought into use, the greater sympathy and international support we will enjoy and only on the basis of promoting the nation's strength and efforts can international support and assistance be fully utilized. In leading the revolution through the long struggles in the past and the national defence and socialist construction at present, the L.P.R.P. has always remained independent and self-reliant in working out revolutionary lines and policies. The party has correctly applied Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of the Lao revolution, selectively learning from the experience of fraternal parties to inspire and organize the whole people to make their best efforts so that, in coordination with the strength of the militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries and international assistance and support, they can successfully fulfil the tasks of the Lao revolution, and contribute to the revolution in Indochina and the world as a whole.

Our present time is witnessing a bitter struggle between the two opposite social systems in all fields. Faced with the great victories of the three revolutionary currents, imperialism, hegemonism and international reaction are seeking ways to divide, sabotage and weaken the socialist forces and the revolutionary movements in the world as well as in each region. They make every effort to, first of all, criticize and distort Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in an attempt to ideologically and internally sabotage socialist countries and the international communist and workers' movement.

The historical experience of the revolutionary struggle in the world at large and in Indochina specifically has demonstrated that to secure and strengthen international alliance and solidarity, all parties and revolutionary forces must always be vigilant and sensitive, determined to shatter all enemy schemes to divide and sabotage, eliminate all ideological trends alien to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism within the party, especially manifestations of bourgeois nationalism, extremist nationalism, narrow nationalism, opportunism and pragmatism of all stripes. These manifestations, no matter what form and degree they may take, will sooner or later be banked on by the enemy to lash back at the common revolutionary movement and even to harm one's own national interests.

Conclusion

Above are the most fundamental questions on the party's line and policies to lead the Lao revolution. The successes of the Lao revolution over the past 30 years are the combined results of many factors, but the most decisive one is the correct leadership of the party. Firmly holding the banner of national independence and socialism, taking it as the basis for all strategies and tactics at all stages of the revolution; adopting a correct military line in order to defeat the counterrevolutionary forces of big enemies; entering into alliance and international solidarity based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism to increase our nation's strength in national salvation and defence are a great experience in the successful leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party over the past 30 years.

Today, it still retains its practical value in the new stage of the revolution.

Main events in Laos from 1930 to 1975:

-- February 3, 1930: The Indochinese Communist Party was founded.

-- March 9, 1945: Japanese troops, moving from Thailand into Laos, staged a coup d'etat and forced French troops to surrender.

-- June 1945: The Lao Itsala (Free Laos) Movement was founded. Its program was to carry out military and political struggle against the Japanese fascists and the French colonialists.

-- August 23, 1945: Armed uprisings took place in Vientiane to seize power in the Lao capital.

-- October 12, 1945: The provisional government of independent Laos made its first public appearance.

-- March 1946: The French colonialists invaded Laos for the second time.

-- January 20, 1949: The Latsavong Brigade, forerunner of the former Lao People's Liberation Army and the present Lao People's Army, was founded and directly commanded by Kaysone Phomvihan, who is now general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers.

-- From August 13-15, 1950: The congress of the people's representatives for the nationwide war of resistance adopted a program for the resistance war and 12 major policies, and elected the Central Committee of the Neo-Lao Itsala (Free Lao Front).

-- The Lao resistance government was founded. [as received]

-- November 20, 1950: The conference of representatives of the national united fronts of the three Indochinese countries unanimously elected the joint committee for the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea alliance.

-- February 1951: The second congress of the Indochinese Communist Party decided to rename the party and set up separate parties in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

-- July 20, 1954: Opening of the Geneva Conference on Indochina.

-- March 22, 1955: Congress for the founding of the Lao People's Party (then renamed the Lao People's Revolutionary Party).

-- January 6, 1956: The Neo Lao Haksat was founded in replacement of the Neo Lao Itsala.

-- October 31, 1956: The first national reconciliation in Laos (agreement between the Vientiane government and the Neo Lao Haksat).

-- June 23, 1962: Opening of the Geneva Conference on Laos.

-- March 10, 1964: The Neo Lao Haksat released a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists for starting their "special war" in Laos.

-- February 3, 1972: The Second L.P.R.P. Congress was held at a revolutionary base in Viengsay.

-- January 2, 1973: Signing of the Vientiane agreement on restoring peace and realizing national concord in Laos.

-- April 1975: The Political Bureau of the L.P.R.P. Central Committee met in preparation for a general insurrection to seize power in the whole country.

-- May 1, 1975: A mass demonstration was held in Vientiane to demand the resignation of top officials of the Vientiane administration.

-- May 5, 1975: The L.P.R.P. Central Committee called on the entire Lao people to take part in concerted uprisings to seize power.

-- December 2, 1975: The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic was founded.

FOUNDRY BUILT WITH SRV ASSISTANCE OPENS

BK251206 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Vientiane, March 25 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on March 22, visited the first foundry of Laos built with Vietnamese assistance and completed on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the LPRP.

The construction of the foundry was started in January 1985 and completed on March 15. It began to operate on March 22. The foundry has a capacity of 0.5 ton of metal per hour.

BORDER CLASHES WITH SRV FORCES REPORTED

Four Thai Casualties

HK261238 Hong Kong AFP in English 1227 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, March 26 (AFP) -- A heavy artillery duel between Thai and Vietnamese forces along the Thai-Cambodian border killed one Thai armed [as received] personnel and wounded at least three others today, Thai military and Khmer resistance sources said.

Thai military sources at the border said Vietnamese shells fired from Cambodia into Thailand's Ta Phraya District killed one Border Patrol policeman and wounded three others. Another Thai military report said two Thai para-military rangers were wounded in mine explosions during what the report described as an attempted Vietnamese incursion into Thailand. The reports said the clash occurred late morning near the former Dong Rak resistance camp in Cambodia, and prompted a one hour artillery duel across the border.

International relief workers were evacuated from a refugee site identified as Site Two, several hundred meters from the area of fighting, border reports said. An estimated 60,000 Khmer refugees have been regrouped on Site Two since Khmer nationalist resistance bases in Cambodia where they used to live were attacked and overrun by Vietnamese troops in the last few months.

Thai-Vietnamese fighting receded in the afternoon and a limited number of relief workers were allowed back into the area, the reports said. Thai military sources at the border said Hanoi had massed an estimated 3,000 troops in the Dona Rak former resistance base in recent days for a possible move against guerrillas of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). After losing their Ampil headquarters on January 8, the KPNLF forces have regrouped on the Dong Rak mountain range northeast of the Dona Rak camp. The KPNLF is the largest of two non-communist Khmer factions allied to the pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge under the U.S.-recognized Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea fighting an estimated 150,000 to 170,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

New SRV Attacks Expected

BK270113 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Aranyaprathet -- A Vietnamese artillery shell killed one Thai ranger and seriously wounded three others yesterday. The shell exploded in a deserted refugee camp opposite Samlar Chhnganh of Ta Phraya District as a ranger unit was patrolling the area. Shrapnel killed the patrol's leader, Thanakhom Pluangkradat and seriously wounded Sawat Mukhang, Patiwat Nanok and Somporn Tobpraderm. Thai troops retaliated with mortar and artillery fire, forcing the Vietnamese to stop shelling across the border.

A Thai military source yesterday reported increased Vietnamese troop movements opposite Ta Lok (Dong Rak) prompting speculation that the Vietnamese might soon launch new attacks on Khmer resistance forces operating in the area. Khmer People's National Liberation Front radio yesterday claimed that its forces had attacked Vietnamese positions at Phum Makak near Phnom Chhat and Phum Soeng, killing four Vietnamese soldiers. The radio also said that Vietnamese officials had forcibly recruited Khmer civilians from Oddar Meanchey and Battambang to dredge a border canal and build a strategic road leading to the Thai border.

REPORTAGE ON ANTI-VIETNAMESE DEMONSTRATIONSThousands Rally

BK260551 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 26 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] More than 100,000 people, including hundreds of Vietnamese expatriates, rallied in northeastern provinces yesterday morning to protest the recent Vietnamese incursions into Thai territory. Provincial and Interior Ministry officials estimated that 65,000 people participated in anti-Vietnamese demonstrations in Maha Sarakham Province, 40,000 in Nakhon Ratchasima, 30,000 in Surin, 30,000 in Nong Khai, 13,000 in Sisaket and 10,000 in Ubon Ratchathani, among other provinces. The protestors shouted anti-Vietnamese slogans and brandished placards denouncing the incursions into the Thai border provinces of Surin, Sisaket, Buriram and Ubon Ratchathani, in rallies at provincial halls. Speakers also eulogized the Thai soldiers who were killed while fighting off the Vietnamese intruders.

In Nong Khai, about 530 Vietnamese expatriates from Tha Bo, Si Chiang Mai and Phon Phisai joined the anti-Vietnam demonstration. The Vietnamese demonstrators waved placards condemning the Hanoi leadership and declaring that they love Thailand like the Thai people. The Vietnamese protestors, led by Lam Sae Khuang of Phon Phisai, (Truong Tran Van) of Tha Bo and (Thuc Nguyen Dinh) of Si Chiang Mai, vowed that they were ready to take up arms and fight shoulder-to-shoulder with Thai soldiers if Vietnamese troops cross the Thai border again. A Vietnamese captured in Si Chiang Mai was also shown at the rally and the protestors at the provincial hall stamped on a giant effigy of Vietnam. The effigy was later set aflame and the crowd cheered. The rally began at about 7 am and by about 9 am had swelled to about 80,000. The protestors returned home at about noon.

In Udon Thani, demonstrators marched from the Udon Thani Teacher College through the provincial town and rallied at Thung Si Muang stadium. The march covered about three kms in about one hour and a half. A provincial deputy governor who addressed the rally said that the Thai people would not sit idle in the face of a threat from another nation. The rally in Sisaket was staged at the provincial hall by people from 10 districts and four sub-districts. According to Radio Thailand, about 13,000 people participated in it. About 2,000 students from the School of Agriculture in the province took part in the rally, which started at about 9:19 am. Donations for Thai soldiers guarding the frontier and Thai villagers affected by the Vietnamese incursions were also made at the rallies, which included defence volunteers, village scouts and other groups.

Minister Discourages Violence

BK260945 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot this morning warned people staging anti-Vietnamese rallies in 17 northeastern provinces to be careful and avoid violence.

To be patriotic and to strengthen their forces is good, but to use violence and challenge others is not good, said Gen Sitthi. Gen Sitthi said that violence broke out in That Phanom District of Nakhon Phanom Province recently, but he did not elaborate. He said that Thai people must avoid violent ways, and pointed out that fighting between Thai soldiers and Vietnamese soldiers are at the border and not in the city.

"Our problem at this moment is the Vietnamese outside the country. Many Vietnamese refugees in Thailand have helped the Thai Government, they have been living here for several decades and the Thai people must know how to distinguish between those who are enemies and those who are not," he said. Actually, many Vietnamese here had helped the Thai authorities, said Gen Sitthi. To create violence is to create a burden for Thai authorities, and the Thais must avoid creating problems, said Gen Sitthi.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS SRV ALLEGATION

BK261350 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has rejected the Vietnamese allegation that Thai people, with Thai officials' connivance, have inflicted injuries on Vietnamese refugees and damaged their property. At the instruction of the acting foreign minister, Praphat Limraphan, M.R. Thep Thewakun, director general of the Political Department, summoned (Hau Phong), the Vietnamese charge d'affaires, to the Foreign Ministry at 1600 today to hear the rejection and explanation. The summons followed the head of the Vietnamese Asia Department's summons of the Thai ambassador to Vietnam to issue a protest and to level the above accusation against Thailand.

Reporting to newsmen after the meeting with the Vietnamese charge, M.R. Thep said the explanation of the facts refuting the Vietnamese allegation took about 45 minutes. The Vietnamese official was informed that there is no truth to the Vietnamese allegation that Vietnamese refugees in Thailand were bodily assaulted and their property damaged. The gathering of about 200 people in Nakhon Phanom on 16 March to protest the Vietnamese violations of Thai sovereignty in Surin and Sisaket resulted in no physical injuries to or damage to the property of any Vietnamese refugees as alleged. The root cause of the protest in Nakhon Phanom is the border situation, which arose out of Vietnamese soldiers' violations of Thailand's sovereignty. The protest is a direct result of the people's anger and indignation, which they have a legitimate right to express. Thailand is a democratically governed system, and its people have freedom of expression.

Moreover, regarding the Vietnamese claim that the Nakhon Phanom incident contradicts the joint Thai-Vietnamese statement on the development of bilateral relations, the Thai side did not wish to see the incident occur. However, a close look will show that the incident is a direct reaction to the Vietnamese violations of Thai territorial integrity and sovereignty, which have caused heavy losses of Thai lives and property ever since the Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of Cambodia began. The Vietnamese actions along the Thai-Cambodian border have not been constructive or conducive to the development of relations between the two countries or peoples but have been destructive to bilateral relations. Therefore, to avoid the recurrence of such incidents, Vietnam should cease violations of Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity and withdrawal all its soldiers from Cambodia to pave the way for a concrete solution to the Cambodian problem.

LE DUAN ATTENDS PROVINCE LIBERATION CELEBRATIONS

Commemoration Meeting Held

OW251955 Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 25 -- A 1,000-strong mass rally was held in Binh Tri Thien Province, central Vietnam, this afternoon in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the liberation the former Qiang Tri and Thua Thien Provinces and the royal city of Hue. It was jointly sponsored by the party committee, the People's Committee and the Fatherland Front Committee of the province.

Present on the presidium of the meeting were Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party CC and vice president of the State Council; General Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party CC and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Quynh, member of the party CC and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; General Le Trong Tan, member of the party CC, vice minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army; Nguyen Van Tien, secretary general of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; and Vu Thang, member of the party CC and secretary of the provincial party committee.

Also seen on the presidium were the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, Hungary, Bulgaria and representatives of Savannakhet and Khammouane Provinces of Laos and Seam Reap and Oddar Meanchey Provinces of Kampuchea which have sworn sisterhood with Binh Tri Thien.

Addressing the rally, Vu Thang brought out the historic significance of the victory and the great achievements recorded by the local people in all fields, economic, cultural, social fields and national defence and security, over the past ten years. Over the past ten years, more than 10,000 projects have been built in the locality, 80 per cent of which have been put into operation, bringing about good economic results.

Agriculturally, Vu Thang said, 10 million bombs and mines were deactivated, more than 60,000 hectares of virgin land reclaimed, and 1,500 small and medium-size irrigation projects built. From a poor province, which used to receive tens of thousands of tons of food a year from the state, Binh Tri Thien now basically meets its people's need in food.

The cooperation of agricultural production has almost been complete with more than one million peasants working in various cooperatives or production teams. 36,500 ha of high-yield rice fields were built, which yield an average of 6.5 tons per ha; six among the 14 districts, towns and city in the province have got five tons per hectare; 18 cooperatives have achieved a yield of seven tons of rice per ha, and nine other cooperatives nine tons per ha.

Industrially, many factories have been newly built in various districts and major industrial centres have been built in the city of Hue, and the towns of Dong Hoi and Dong Ha, and some other district towns.

Vu Thang also expressed sincere thanks to other provinces and cities throughout the country, and to the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, as well as international organizations for their help in Binh Tri Thien's reconstruction and economic and cultural development. On this occasion the province has been awarded the Gold Star Order by the State Council. In the solemn atmosphere of the meeting, Chu Huy Man, vice-president of the State Council, pinned the Gold Star Order on the banner of Binh Tri Thien Province.

Attends Military Parade

BK261550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Amid the jubilation and happiness marking the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Tri Thien-Hue and the honor of receiving the Gold Star Order bestowed by the state, a military and mass parade was held at the Phu Van Lau Square in Binh Tri Thien Province on the morning of 26 March.

Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Senior General Chu Huy Man, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State; Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Senior General Le Trong Tan, member of the party Central Committee, vice defense minister, and chief of the VPA General Staff; and Nguyen Van Tien, member of the Presidium and general secretary of the VFF Central Committee, were present on the presidium at the military and mass parade. Also participating were the Soviet, Lao, and Cambodian ambassadors; representatives of the Cuban Embassy; and delegates from Binh Tri Thien's sister provinces of Savannakhet and Khammouane of Laos and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey of Cambodia.

In the stirring spirit of the victory-celebrating festival, Comrade Nguyen Van Luong, deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the People's Committee of Binh Tri Thien, read an opening speech. He pointed out the achievements and growth of Binh Tri Thien's armed forces and people over the past 10 years and called on the local army and people to translate the spirit of the military and mass parade into revolutionary action, stir up a 3-goods emulation movement -- good at production, satisfactory organization of life, and strong security and national defense -- and actively build Binh Tri Thien into a province that is economically prosperous, politically stable, strong in security and national defense, and culturally beautiful, thereby worthy of the entire country's trust and love.

Amid stirring sounds of music, 31 groups from the Armed Forces and 8 groups from the masses dressed in colorful costumes. Jubilantly carrying Uncle Ho's pictures, the national flag, the Gold Star Order, and various models, marched past the podium. On this occasion, Binh Tri Thien also held exhibitions of its economic achievements in the past 10 years, artistic photographs, and pictures; and organized fireworks displays and other entertainments such as bicycle races, kite flying, and boat races on the Perfume River.

Urges Continued Growth

BK270622 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Amid warm spring days, while various localities throughout Binh Tri Thien were enthusiastically emulating in scoring new achievements in order to mark the 10th anniversary of the liberation of their homeland, 26 March, the party organization and people of Binh Tri Thien had the honor of welcoming Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, who arrived to visit the province and to attend its anniversary celebrations. Comrade Vu Thang, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, and other comrade members of the standing boards of the Binh Tri Thien provincial party committee and people's committee joyfully gave Comrade General Secretary Le Duan a warm welcome.

During his stay in Binh Tri Thien to attend its anniversary celebrations, the comrade general secretary visited Trieu Hai District and Hau Kien hamlet -- his native place. He visited many handicraft and textile cooperatives in Hau Kien hamlet and many stalls displaying economic achievements of the district.

In Hue, the comrade general secretary visited the Ph Xuan textile plant, the Phu Thuong elementary school, and the teachers' college, and attended the scientific conference on Hue's 100-year history. The comrade also visited the Dong Ba and An Cuu markets where he paused to chat with people doing their shopping there. Comrade Vu Thang, secretary of the provincial party committee, guided the comrade general secretary on a tour of the exhibition on the economic achievements scored by the province over the past 10 years where various typical goods of the agricultural, industrial, artisan, handicraft, and export-oriented production sectors and numerous items of consumer goods were on display.

The comrade general secretary attended a grand ceremony held by Binh Tri Thien to mark its 10th anniversary of liberation and a ceremony held to receive the Gold Star Order awarded by the Council of State to the people, cadres, and combatants of Binh Tri Thien Province. The comrade also viewed a parade of various VPA units, local armed forces, and many economic cultural, educational, and public health units of the people in the province on the occasion of this grand anniversary.

The comrade general secretary heard Comrade Vu Thang and other members of the Binh Tri Thien provincial party standing committee report on the local situation and on the results of the implementation of the party's revolutionary tasks of strategic importance. The comrade was pleased with new changes in Binh Tri Thien, which bore the brunt and suffered great losses during the past two wars and which, despite the heavy consequences of war and disastrous natural calamities coupled with repeated typhoons and floods, has achieved remarkable progress after 10 years of construction.

After hearing the provincial party Standing Committee's report and after touring some localities, the comrade general secretary urged Binh Tri Thien to develop further the qualities of diligence, bravery, and persistence of the laboring people and their glorious fighting tradition as well as their power to achieve socialist mastery in order to move the province's economy forward more vigorously. It is necessary to pay attention to all new economic zones in the lowland, coastal, midland, and mountain regions in order to exploit satisfactorily its latent potential in land and manpower and to produce more goods for consumption and export. Attention must be paid to stabilizing and improving the people's lives and building new men who are knowledgeable and capable of exercising collective mastery, and who love working and have great affection for other people and a respect for righteousness. Great attention must also be paid to building districts into agroindustrial economic units, cultural centers, and national defense fortresses in such a way as to suit our country's course of development from small production to large-scale socialist production.

On behalf of the party organization and people of Binh Tri Thien, Comrade Vu Thang promised the comrade general secretary that Binh Tri Thien would strictly comply with all the solicitous advice of the comrade general secretary and that it would strive to struggle to achieve the party's two strategic-revolutionary tasks in order to help the province's economic sector achieve quick progress in all respects.

DEFENSE MINISTER, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR INDIA

BK261502 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] At the invitation of Defense Minister Narasimha Rao of the Republic of India, a military delegation of our country, led by Defense Minister Senior General Van Tien Dung, left Hanoi on the morning of 26 March for an official friendship visit to India.

The delegation was seen off at the Ministry of National Defense guest house by Comrades Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Senior General Hoang Van Thai, vice defense minister; Senior General Le Trong Tan, vice defense minister and chief of the General Staff; Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy director of the party Central Committee International Department; Dr Dang Hoi Xuan, president of the Vietnam-India Friendship Association; Vu Xuan An, assistant to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and many generals and high-ranking officers representing the various organs of the Defense Ministry and the VPA. The Indian ambassador to our country, Pushkar Johari, was also present.

Further Reportage

For further coverage of the visit to India by Defense Minister Van Tien Dung, including his meetings with Indian Government officials, see the India section of the 26 March South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CHAIRMAN LEADS ASSEMBLY DELEGATION TO ALBANIA

OW2510001 Hanoi VNA in English 0748 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 24 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho arrived in Tirana March 21 for an official friendship at the invitation of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic. It was received by Pali Miska, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania (PLA) and president of the People's Assembly; Xhafer Spahiu, vice president of the Presidium of the P.A; Besnik Bekteshi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the P.L.A. C.C. and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Foto Cami, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the P.L.A. C.C. and director of the External Relations Committee of the People's Assembly, and others.

The same day, the delegation paid a courtesy visit to the leadership of the People's Assembly and paid a floral tribute at the monument to war heroes. In the evening, the Albanian People's Assembly leadership gave a grand reception in honour of the delegation. On March 22, the Vietnamese delegation led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho held talks with a delegation of the Albanian People's Assembly led by President Pali Miska. The two parties informed each other of the developments in their respective countries and exchanged views on international issues of mutual concern.

CPV DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HUNGARIAN CONGRESS

OW232205 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 23 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee, has left here for Budapest to attend the 3rd Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) to be held from March 25-29, at the invitation of the H.S.W.P. Central Committee. It was seen off by Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Vu Quang, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and head of its International Department; and others. Jozsef Nyerki, Hungarian charge d'affairs, was also present.

MINUTES ON SCIENTIFIC ACCORD SIGNED WITH POLAND

OW230957 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 23 -- Minutes on scientific cooperation for the period 1986-90 between Vietnam and Poland were signed in Hanoi recently.

Signatories were academician Zdzislaw Kaczmarek, scientific secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences [PAS] and head of a PAS delegation visiting Vietnam; and Prof. Dr. Nguyen Van Dao, deputy-director and general-secretary of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences.

Present on the signing ceremony were Prof. Dr. Academician Nguyen Van Hieu, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and director of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences; Prof. Pham Huy Thong, deputy-director of the Vietnam Commission for Social Sciences; and Polish Ambassador to Vietnam Bronislaw Musielak.

During its stay in Vietnam, the Polish delegation was warmly received by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap.

TRUONG CHINH LAUDS COURT SECTORS'S ACHIEVEMENTS

BK251328 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The people's court recently held a conference in Hue City, Binh Tri Thien Province, to review its work in 1984 and to discuss guidelines and tasks for 1985.

Last year, the court sector, together with the Ministry of Justice, widely promoted the education and propaganda of law among cadres and the people, thereby contributing to developing the working people's right to mastery, protecting the fundamental rights of citizens, struggling against negativism, safeguarding socialist property, and firmly maintaining political security and public order and safety.

The people's court sector also joined the people's organs of control and the public security sector in speeding up the trials of criminal cadres, promptly adjudicating many political and economic offenses as well as violations of public order and security. A number of particularly serious cases were tried in a timely fashion at both first and last instances by the Supreme People's Court. The settlement of various civil court cases achieved high quality. Other fields of activity such as execution of sentences, control and trial of directors [kieemr tra giams dquooc, xets xuwr giams dqocs], settlement of complaints and denunciations, and the building of the people's court sectors were all promoted, achieved numerous practical results.

For 1985, the court sector's tasks consist of upholding its responsibilities; consolidating and building itself into a pure, firm, and strong sector; improving the quality of adjudicative work; adjudicating expeditiously and in strict accordance with the law; adequately dealing with serious offenses to contribute to defeating the enemy's multi-faceted war of sabotage; and struggling against all breaches of the law.

The conference was greatly inspired by a letter from Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, to the entire court sector. Chairman Truong Chinh commended the achievements recorded by the sector in 1984.

He voiced his hopes that, in 1985, the court sector will make contributions to satisfactorily fulfilling the two strategic tasks; bringing into full play its activity, initiative, and creativity in all fields of work; and closely monitor economic, social, security, and national defense tasks. The court sector must work in close coordination with the inspection, public security, judiciary, and other sectors and must further improve the quality of its adjudicative work. It must join the judiciary sector in actively consolidating and perfecting the court sector's organization, the key tasks of which are to train and strengthen cadres and to build a pure, firm, and strong court sector.

On this occasion, the Supreme People's Court presented the Council of Ministers' traveling banner to the Vinh Phu Provincial People's Court and the outstanding unit banner to the people's courts of Hanoi Municipality and Binh Tri Thien, Nghia Binh, Minh Hai, Cao Bang, and Lang Son Provinces.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS ETHNIC MINORITY CADRES

BK250340 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] On 23 March at the Office of the Council of Ministers, Chairman Pham Van Dong cordially received representatives of cadres of various nationalities from the central highlands and central Trung Bo. The delegation of 73 key cadres from various localities and basic party organizations who are attending the Nguyen Ai Quoc school No 3 in Quang Nam-Danang, is visiting Hanoi capital on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the total victory of the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation. In a warm and informal atmosphere, the chairman cordially inquired after the representatives' health, their study and work activities, and the living conditions of the people of various nationalities. He was very elated upon learning that the people of various nationalities in the central highlands and central Trung Bo have made great efforts and recorded many new achievements in production, stabilizing their livelihood, and maintaining political security and social order.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Chairman Pham Van Dong conveyed to the people of various nationalities his warmest sentiments. He pointed out: Unity is a tradition and strength of the Vietnamese people of all nationalities, including those in the central highlands and central Trung Bo. Thanks to this, we have won successes in the struggle for national liberation previously as well as in the current undertaking to build and defend the fatherland. All echelons and sectors from the central to basic level must scrupulously implement all party and state policies, including those that give priority to resolving the problems of production, study, and life facing the people of various nationalities. The chairman stressed: People of all nationalities must strive to make progress in their study and work so as to help develop the economy and culture locally and make a worthy contribution to the common cause of the entire country.

LATE REPORT: PARTIAL CAMBODIA TROOP WITHDRAWAL

HK271148 Hong Kong AFP in English 1121 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi, March 27 (AFP) — The Defense Ministry today announced a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. No date was given for the withdrawal which will be Vietnam's fourth since it invaded Cambodia in December 1978. The communiqué said the withdrawal was in keeping with a joint declaration signed by Vietnam and its two Indochinese allies, Cambodia and Laos at a conference in February 1983.

This said, the ministry recalled, that "each year a decision on the withdrawal of some of the volunteers of the Vietnamese Army from Kampuchea (Cambodia) will be made after taking into account the security of Kampuchea". It said that this year's withdrawals had been agreed upon between Vietnam and Cambodia at the 10th conference of Indochinese foreign ministers in January. Vietnam has stationed an estimated 150,000 to 170,000 troops in Cambodia since it invaded and deposed the pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge Regime in Phnom Penh.

Vietnamese troops launched a fierce dry season offensive against the tripartite Cambodian resistance in mid-November and have succeeded in occupying all the guerrilla bases along the Thai-Cambodian border. In the third partial pull-out last June, Vietnam said it withdrew about 10,000 troops from northern and northwestern Cambodia. The two previous withdrawals in July 1982 and May 1983 were dismissed as disguised troop rotations by China, the United States and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

AUSTRALIAGOVERNMENT NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN SDI RESEARCH

BK270526 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] The federal government has indicated it will not take part in research on the United States' so-called star wars plan. Australia is one of 17 governments asked by the United States to participate in the research.

A spokesman for the defense minister, Mr Beazley, said in Canberra this morning that the government stood firm on its undertaking not to become involved in the program also known as the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI]. The spokesman said the prime minister had also expressed Australia's position to the United States during his visit to Washington earlier this year. The government's response is at odds with the opposition, which says Australia should accept the invitation to take part in research.

HAWKE DEFENDS MCCLELLAND'S CRITICISM OF UK

BK261008 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has defended the right of a royal commissioner, Mr Justice McClelland, to publicly criticize the British Government. Mr Justice McClelland has been inquiring into British nuclear testing in Australia in the 1950's and 1960's.

On his return to Australia last Saturday [23 March] after 2 months of hearings in London, the royal commissioner said the British Government had made him about as welcome as William the Conqueror. He also accused the British of trying to bully his royal commission.

In Parliament, the leader of the National Party, Mr Sinclair, asked Mr Hawke if he endorsed the royal commissioner's remarks. The prime minister replied that Mr Justice McClelland had the right to criticize the British Government, describing him as a free spirit who had been endowed with a very considerable degree of eloquence. The report of the royal commission into the British nuclear tests is due to be completed by the end of June.

PAPUA NEW GUINEAPROGRAM VIEWS PRIME MINISTER'S PARLIAMENT VICTORY

HK260841 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0610 GMT 25 Mar 85

[From the "Checkpoint" program]

[Text] Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Michael Somare, today survived a no-confidence vote in the Port Moresby Parliament. The vote was forced by Somare's former deputy, Paias Wingti. After what political observers described as brilliant tactical maneuvering, Somare pulled off a victory from possible defeat. He had drawn upon opposition parties, the Melanesian Alliance and the National Party, to form a coalition government. Shawn Dawnay, the ABC [Australia Broadcasting Commission] South Pacific specialist, says by juggling the numbers, Michael Somare has once again shown himself the archpolitical survivor.

[Begin recording] [Dawnay] Mr Somare has had a lot of practice juggling numbers, and of course he brought this whole situation on himself to a great degree, this whole present crisis that he's come out of so well. Mr Somare in fact created the conditions for that to happen by demoting his deputy, Mr Wingti, from the Ministry for National Planning, which is one of the most influential ministries, kicking him out of that and making him minister for education, back around Christmas. Now Mr Wingti was pushed then into resigning from the government, and this did cause a bit of instability in the Pangu Pati. Pangu has now lost these 13 members, and so it does not depend on other parties to survive, and that is never a particularly good thing in Papua New Guinea politics.

[Unidentified interviewer] Just how secure is Somare's prime ministership in the first place though, because given he's held the prime ministership for such a long period of time, he's likely to face other challenges to that.

[Dawnay] Well Mr Somare fell exactly 5 years ago in a vote of no-confidence very much like the one that was moved unsuccessfully today. When Mr Somare fell then, that was a product of his having pulled out of the bag a reshuffle of the ministries, which upset all his coalition partners. That is the constant situation Mr Somare has to face, that he's got to keep the people who are with him happy, and so there are questions about the Somare style of leadership. In fact Mr Wingti was saying just the other day that one of the reasons he had got disaffected and had resigned was that the way Mr Somare ran cabinet meetings was very much Mr Somare and a few of his close ministerial advisers making all the decisions and making everybody else go along with them.

[Interviewer] What's going to happen to Mr Wingti now, and those that put forward the no-confidence motion in the first place?

[Dawnay] It's a significant defeat for Mr Wingti, up in the highlands of Papua New Guinea politics is very much the politics of bluff and winning, one has to win to keep going, if one wins, then the atmosphere around them grows and their supporters g w. Mr Wingti has suffered a significant defeat here, there's quite a bit of shame involved in having done so poorly against Mr Somare. In fact Mr Wingti himself walked out of the Parliament before the vote, once it became obvious to him that he was going to fail pretty badly. And Mr Wingti's own political future is very much in doubt now, he's going to have to put up with a very strong challenge from the Pangu Pati [words indistinct], so Mr Wingti certainly has not come out of today very well.

[Interviewer] What are the repercussions for the outcome of the no-confidence vote on the politics in Papua New Guinea?

[Dawnay] The general instability caused by these constant votes and motions of no-confidence, this is the seventh one in 7 years, does make for fairly inefficient government. When you've got a situation where members of Parliament are constantly changing sides and switching around, the public service tend to spend a fair bit of its time looking at the Parliament to see what's going on, and there is a certain amount of inefficiency in the whole setup, so it's not good for Papua New Guinea that we have these constant political maneuverings in the Parliament, it does not give continuity and it does not give the public service any real sense of direction. But we'll see now whether Mr Somare can hold this new coalition of his together through to the 1987 elections. [end recording]

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR CALLS FOR HALT TO 'RACIAL POLARIZATION'

BK241008 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0900 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Barisan Nasional [National Front] component parties need to play a greater role to stem the development of racial polarization and extremism in the country. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir stressed that they should not only let the government solve the problem. Any problem involving racial polarization and religion must be solved through discussions and no reciprocal statements should be issued. The prime minister said this at a press meeting after chairing the Barisan Nasional Executive Council meeting in Kuala Lumpur today. He also wants the Barisan Nasional party members to set up interracial clubs in efforts to enhance greater solidarity. The proposal for the establishment of such clubs was made 3 years ago but received no support.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir went on to say that the Barisan Nasional Executive Council unanimously supports the Berjaya Party in the upcoming Sabah general elections. The council expressed confidence that the party will be successful. Representatives from all the 11 component parties will participate in the Sabah state elections campaign.

The prime minister also announced the appointment of Abdillah Haji Abdul Hamid as the deputy national and rural development minister. Abdillah, a parliamentary member for the Silam constituency in Sabah, is replacing Datuak Haji Yahaya Lampong, who gave up his position recently.

PARAMOUNT RULER ADDRESSES SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

BK251009 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] His majesty, the king, says Malaysia's main enemies are drugs, communism, and extremism. The government is taking active measures to fight drugs with the hope that a comprehensive international strategy would be formulated to effectively eradicate this threat. Addressing the opening of the first meeting of the third session of the sixth Parliament in Kuala Lumpur this morning, his majesty called for the spirit of nationalism and patriotism to be imbued in the hearts and minds of Malaysian youths as potential leaders of the country. He said the education policy must be programmed to achieve this objective. His majesty called on the people to work hard to increase the national productivity to ensure success in trade and improvement in the standard of living. The king said the economic performance of the nation is still strong compared with that of other countries, including the developed nations.

His majesty declared the government will continue to work towards increasing cooperation with its ASEAN neighbors in the economic, social, and political fields. Together with its ASEAN partners, the government will continue with its efforts in searching for a comprehensive political settlement to the Kampuchean conflict and in promoting the concept of the zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality.

SOLUTION TO CAMBODIAN ISSUE 'NOT FORTHCOMING'

BK261529 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Malaysia has reiterated that only a comprehensive political solution would be able to bring peace to Kampuchea, but says that such a solution would not be forthcoming at present.

Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen also expressed Malaysia's support and that of ASEAN to Thailand in facing the continuing atrocities from Vietnamese troops.

Replying to Mr Ismail Said, Barisan Kemaman [Kemaman National Front branch] in the Dewan Rakyat [lower house of Parliament] today, he said Malaysia and ASEAN had emphasized to Vietnam that a comprehensive political solution was in the short- and long-term interest of Vietnam itself. He said Vietnam had continued to adopt a stubborn attitude towards efforts to bring about a political solution to the problem. It [word indistinct] intensified its attacks on functions of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, saying that it preferred a military solution. These attacks had heightened tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border and raised fears that the security of the Southeast Asian region would be (?adversely) affected.

Tengku Rithauddeen said the 5-point proposal recently put forward by Vietnam was being studied by ASEAN.

POLICE OFFICIAL SAYS SECURITY 'UNDER CONTROL'

BK251513 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] The security of the country is under control, despite communist attempts to penetrate peninsular Malaysia via the Thai-Malaysian border and threat by extremists. Communist terrorists had attempted to infiltrate a number of areas to set up bases in northern peninsular Malaysia. The areas include the interior of Ulu Kelantan and Ulu Perak. This was disclosed by acting Inspector General of Police [IGP] Tan Sri Mohamed Amin Othman at a ceremony in Kuala Lumpur to mark Police Day.

Tan Sri Mohamed Amin also said that terrorists (?will) increase booby-trap laden areas where Malaysian forces are active. The acting IGP said that last year police shot dead four robbers, seized [number indistinct] pieces of firearms and hand grenades from armed robber gangs, and arrested 91 persons. He said that the increase in traffic accidents was due to human factor.

MARCOS, U.S. ENVOY ATTEND ILOCOS NORTE CEREMONY

HK261536 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 26 Mar 85 pp 1, 6

[By Vicente M. Tanedo]

[Excerpts] President Marcos yesterday order a research on other crops to diversify the single-crop economy of Ilocano farmers who largely depend on growing tobacco. The order was given at the inauguration of the tomato paste plant of the Northern Food Processing Corp. in Sarrat, Ilocos Norte. The plant will save the country \$6 million, the value of the annual importation of tomato paste, as well as improve the livelihood of Ilocano farmers.

The president, assisted by Mrs. Chris Bosworth, cut the ceremonial ribbon while Ambassador Stephen Bosworth pressed the button that symbolically started the plant. From the tomato paste plant, President Marcos brought the Bosworths to Solsona, Ilocos Norte, reported to be infested by the New People's Army [NPA].

Located at the boundary of Ilocos Norte and Kalinga, Apayao, Solsona is known to be the stumping ground of renegade priest Conrado Balweg. The area turned out to be more of a fertile region for growing tomatoes than an NPA lair. The ambassador is on a familiarization tour of the north. He was also accompanied by the U.S. military attache, Capt. Vince Gilroy. The Bosworths were welcomed at the Laoag International Airport by the president and his son, Gov. Ferdinand Marcos Jr.

Marcos on Bosworth's Tour

HK261130 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] President Marcos says the visit of American Ambassador to the Philippines Stephen Bosworth to Ilocos Norte belies the alleged NPA [New People's Army] infestation of the 12 out of 21 towns in the province. The president made the statement in a brief talk with newsmen at Malacanang this morning. This followed reports by an antigovernment paper regarding the extent of the NPA communist infiltration in the north. Bosworth, together with his wife, arrived 2 days ago in Ilocos Norte to attend the inauguration of the tomato paste plant in Sarrat, Ilocos Norte. He was also there to conduct a familiarization tour of various infrastructure projects in the area.

U.S., WORLD BANK MONITORING SUGAR INDUSTRY

HK261500 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Mar 85 p 10

[Text] The U.S. Government and the World Bank [WB] are closely watching development in the sugar industry, and sources told BUSINESS DAY their officials are not happy with what they are seeing. The worst that could happen is that the World Bank can further delay release of the \$75 million which is the second tranche of its \$150-million agricultural inputs loan to the Philippines, the sources said. The \$75 million was due for release last January yet but various conditions for that release have not been met, the sources claimed.

The U.S. on the other hand, is at present the only attractive export market for sugar. Under the U.S. quota, the country can ship 342,900 short tons to the U.S. from last September to this September at about 20 cents per pound, compared to the three-cent going price in the world market.

Sugar planters and millers fear that the mandated reforms in the sugar industry -- said to be a condition for the release of the WB agricultural loan are not being followed. A proposal to have individual voting by secret ballot for the election of new planter-representatives to the reorganized Philippine Sugar Commission [Philsucom], for one, has been shot down by Philsucom's present commissioners. Instead, voting will be by proxy and by planters' associations. Some sources assert that the only way to ensure a "fair" election of planters' representatives is by individual voting through secret ballot. However, they said, influential groups close to the government have succeeded in convincing President Marcos to choose proxy voting instead.

This issue is just a minor detail in the over-all scheme of developments that have frustrated sugar producers. However, it serves to crystalize their discontent at the way intended reforms are being put in place. The problem, it appears, is the credibility gap between the men now running the industry and the producers themselves. With proxy voting, the Armando C. Gustilo camp is almost certain of victory. Gustilo is Philsucom commissioner and concurrently chairman of Philsucom's executive committee which is in charge of the day-to-day affairs of the National Sugar Trading Corp. (Nasutra) until the latter is abolished by yearend. It is this executive committee that drew up the allocation system for all sugar produced beginning last March 4 up to the end of the crop year in August; all the sugar has been classified as domestic sugar.

Gustilo has told BUSINESS DAY that the country's U.S. quota has been filled up already. Sources told BUSINESS DAY, however, that this can't be possible. They said the U.S. accepts deliveries of only set amounts monthly under the quota. They added that the U.S. never accepts forward deliveries against the quota.

There are reports now that Nasutra will only pay producers P [pesos] 180 per picul for their export sugar from last Jan. 1 to March 3. The first Farmers Planters Association even made this issue the subject of a full-page newspaper ad, complaining why so and writing a letter direct to Nasutra stopping it from selling its planters' sugar at such a low price.

What should be the "fair" price then? They believe it is P238.41 per picul, based on a national production of 1.624 million metric tons or even a higher P300.07 based on a national production of 1.508 million metric tons. "Perhaps if the government won't listen to us, they will listen to the World Bank at least?" one planter remarked.

NEW OPPOSITION POLITICAL PARTY TO BE ESTABLISHED

HK221352 Hong Kong AFP in English 1150 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Manila, March 22 (AFP) -- [Words indistinct] today launched a coalition to take part in future polls, formalizing their break with traditional opposition parties. Members of the New Nationalist Alliance, or Bayan, said they would form a political party, called the People's Party.

Bayan includes cause-oriented political movements spawned by the 1983 murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, for which top military men are currently on trial.

Butz Aquino, a younger brother of Mr. Aquino, said some 2,000 voting delegates from 500 member-organizations would attend the alliance's national founding congress on April 27th-28th in nearby Quezon City.

The rival National Unification Committee, composed of nine traditional political parties, held a unification conference last week. It agreed to form a grand alliance and field a single slate in the 1986 local government and 1987 presidential polls.

The Bayan groups are set apart from traditional opposition parties by their hard-line nationalistic views and opposition to the U.S. military bases in the country, and what they say is World Bank and International Monetary Fund "interference in the Philippine economy."

Jose Diokno, the head of the alliance, told a news conference Bayan would "unify and consolidate the leadership of popular organizations which are not political parties." He said Bayan would combine electoral and non-electoral politics like "rallies, demonstrations, marches, general strikes, and other forms of protest" to topple the "dictatorship" of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Analysts said the opposition was rejuvenated by the murder of Mr. Aquino, President Marcos' arch political foe, which an official probe board blamed on a military conspiracy involving Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver. But it was split in the May 1984 general elections when most opposition political parties rode a popular clamor for the resignation of President Marcos and increased their representation in the national assembly. The opposition political movements boycotted the polls -- in which 85 percent of the populace voted -- after Mr. Marcos refused to approve their demands for electoral reforms and the abolition of his powers to make laws by decree.

Mr. Diokno said today his party would participate in the 1986 and 1987 polls even if the demands were not met. The former senator added that the People's Party would put up its own candidates in certain areas and support candidates of other parties with similar views in other areas.

He denied that the opposition would be further split by the formation of the new party. He said the two factions "would continue to meet to agree on a formula that will result in a union of political parties." Asked if the party might field candidates against National Unification Conference candidates, he said: "We don't want to cross that bridge until we come to it."

MILITARY PLACED ON RED ALERT FOR NPA ANNIVERSARY

HK271130 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Acting AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos today placed the entire Armed Forces on red alert. His order came following intelligence reports that the NPA [New People's Army] is commemorating its 16th anniversary on Friday and will stage violence and other terroristic acts. The red alert order was flashed to all military commanders nation-wide. Added details from Jun Francisco:

[Begin recording] Ramos stressed in his order to give maximum security to towns and municipal halls and other vital targets like power plants, [words indistinct], and jails especially those in far-flung areas. Ramos pointed out to military commanders that to give more meaning to its forthcoming anniversary, the NPA is ready to commit atrocities designed to embarrass the government and to gain psychological advantage. General Ramos said however that unit commanders are allowed to modify their alert status consistent with the assessment of the situation in their respective areas. [end recording]

SUSPECTED NPA MEMBERS EXPLODE GRENADE IN AKLAN

HK250505 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Two Army troopers and three civilians were killed, while four others were seriously wounded when a fragmentation grenade was exploded inside a passenger bus Saturday in the outskirts of Batan, Aklan.

The military regional unified command 6 based in Iloilo City said that three grenade-hurlers, believed to be members of the New People's Army [NPA], were among the bus passengers. The incident took place in Barangay (Lalab), Batan, midafternoon.

In another incident a PC [Philippine Constabulary] soldier was killed also last Saturday by a terrorist. The slain constable was identified as C1C [Corporal 1st Class] Arturo Viola of the 314th PC Company.

Kill Police Official

HK260646 Hong Kong AFP in English 0626 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Iloilo, Philippines, March 26 (AFP) -- Suspected communist guerrillas killed a high-ranking police official near this central city yesterday, the regional military command based here said today.

Police Major Quirico Cagampang, deputy inspector general of the regional Constabulary command here, was shot as he arrived at his home in Leon Town from work, regional military commander Brigadier-General Isidoro de Guzman said.

Witnesses told AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE the officer was shot three times with a .45 calibre pistol by two gunmen believed to be New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas, who then took away his service pistol and fled on foot. Major Cagampang was dead on arrival at a nearby hospital, Gen de Guzman added.

The NPA, military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, has been known to practice selective assassinations of military men and government officials.

NPA GROUP RAID SCHOOL ARMORY, SEIZES WEAPONS

HK261512 Hong Kong AFP in English 1342 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, March 26 (AFP) -- A small band of New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas raided a school armory in this central city yesterday and made one of its largest single weapons hauls, military officials said here today.

The 20 guerrillas took advantage of a city-wide power outage in their operation against the Visayan Maritime Academy (VMA) armory, carting away 429 rifles and boxloads of ammunition aboard two trucks and a jeep, they added. The raiders operated with military precision, cutting the undermanned armory's telephone lines before they moved in and tied up the lone security guard and six civilian personnel, they said.

(Regional military commander Brigadier-General Isidoro de Guzman told AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE at his headquarters in Iloilo City west of here that he was sure the New People's Army (NPA) was behind the raid. "No other group could stage such a daring raid," he said, adding that he had ordered the military in Negros Occidental Province, where the incident occurred, to mount full-scale operations in known insurgent strongholds.)

(Brig. Gen De Guzman said only a fraction of the weapons were working.)

Military探者 said the raiders took 400 Garand rifles, five M-16's, seven carbines, eight Thompson submachine guns, nine grease guns, and 800 rounds of assorted ammunition. The armory is used for drills by naval and maritime students of the VMA and La Salle College, also located here, the探者 said.

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